The Tribune.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1862.

[illegible] The shipments of hog product from the United States from January 1 to September, as compared with last year, follows:

Beef, tcs... Beef, brls... Pork, tcs... Pork, brls... Hams, Bacon, &c., lbs... Lard, lbs... [figures illegible]

Cleveland Grain Market.
Received, 65 car loads wheat. [illegible] with sales of red winter wheat at $1.0[illegible]. Corn, 60@62c. Oats, 37@38c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—FLOUR—A shade firmer with fair export demand and moderate demand for home consumption. Sales 12,000 brls at $5.80 for super state; $5.40@5.[illegible] for extra state; $5.10@5.30 for super western; $5.50@[illegible] common to medium extra western; [illegible] common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $6.05@6.75 for trade brands—closing firm. Canadian flour a shade firmer with fair inquiry. Sales 650 brls at $[illegible] for common, and $5.85@6.75 for good to choice extra. Rye flour steady at $3 50@4.75. [illegible] without material change.

WHISKY—Market firmer. Sales 800 brls at 38½c—latter for choice.

GRAIN—The decline in freights and advance in sterling exchange has a favorable effect on the wheat market, and with fair export demand prices have advanced 1@2c ℗ bu. Sales [illegible] Chicago spring at $1.14@1.[illegible]; Chicago and Milwaukee at $1.[illegible]; Milwaukee club at $1.17@1.[illegible]; Iowa at $1.23@1.24—latter price for choice; [illegible] bu. red Illinois at $1.28@1.30; [illegible] red western at $1.28@1.31; [illegible] at $1.29@1.34—latter price for amber; and 12,400 bu. white Michigan at $1.[illegible]. [illegible] quiet at 65@70c for western, and [illegible]. Barley scarce and firm, with sales [illegible] Canada East at $1.02½. Corn is a shade firmer; fair demand for export and home consumption; sales 156,000 bush at 60@61½c for shipping western; 55@59c for eastern, and 44@[illegible] aged and heated. Oats in fair request at [illegible] inferior to prime.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Raw more active and firmer. Sales 3,900 hhds. at 8@9¾c; Cuba 8¾@9¾. New Orleans Molasses steady; firm; sales 15 hhds Porto Rico at 44; [illegible] Barbadoes at 38@41c; 10 hhds & tierces, [illegible] brls Cuba Muscovado at 35@38c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork market opened heavy and closed dull and a trifle lower. Sales 1,300 brls at $11 45@11.50 for mess; $13.25 for prime; $12 50 for prime mess. Beef dull and unchanged; $6.00@10.75 for do. mess; $12.00@13.75 for country [illegible] mess; $13 50@14.87½. Extra mess dull; [illegible] mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams [illegible]. Sales 50 brls. choice western at $15.00@15.[illegible]. Cut meats firm but quiet at 4½@4¾c for shoulders and 6@7½c for hams. Bacon sides dull and [illegible]. Lard active and a shade firmer. Sales 2,900 brls at 8½@9c and 900 kegs do. at 10@10½c; [illegible] sales are 800 brls deliverable in December and January at 9c for No. 1, and 9¼c for prime. Butter selling at 13@16c for Ohio and 16@23c for State. Cheese in fair demand at 7@9½c.

OSWEGO, Sept. 27.—FLOUR—Steady.
GRAIN—Wheat firm, but quiet—parties generally apart. Sales 10,000 bu. winter red Indiana to complete a boat load at $1.13, and 5,000 bu. Chicago spring—blown at 97c. Corn quiet; 8,700 bu. Illinois, damaged, at 40@45c. Other grains quiet.
CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged. Flour, 30c; wheat, 11c; corn, 10½c to New York.
LAKE IMPORTS—40,800 bu. wheat, 2,800 bu. [illegible]
CANAL EXPORTS—1760 brls. flour, 30,[illegible] wheat, 7,800 bu. corn.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... Sept. 27.
Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Merchant, Briggs, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark Cherubusco, Chamberlain, Oconto, [illegible] lumber.
Bark Gen Sigel, Hall, Milwaukee.
Schr Hirondelle, Johnson, Kalamazoo, 65 m [illegible].
Schr Ashtabula, Hammer, Grand Haven, 110 m [illegible].
Schr Guide, Shaw, Muskegon, 380 m shingles.
Schr Palmetto, Johnson, North Unity, 1,400 [illegible].
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnigan, Green Bay, 70 m staves.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier, [illegible] cds wood.
Schr C North, McGraw, Centerville, 85 cds wood.
Schr Jane Louisa, Murray, St Joseph, 70 cds wood.
Schr Helen Kent, Warnock, White Lake, [illegible] lumber, 30 m timber.
Schr Elva, Sinclair, White River, 83 m lumber, [illegible] m lath.
Schr Cecelia, Wilman, New Buffalo, 9 cds wood.
Schr P. Hayden, Halverson, Depew, 60 m lumber, 800 m shingles.
Schr Barney Eaton, Welsh, Webster's Pier, [illegible] wood.
Schr Union, Ulrich, Holland, 35 m lumber, [illegible] shingles.
Schr Farmer, Lewis, Green Bush, 50 cds wood.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr Bonesteel, Culver, Grindstone, 65 cds wood.
Schr Mary, Slooter, Holland, 53 cds wood.
Schr Tricolor, King, St. Joseph, 25 cds wood.
Schr Hero, Banch, South Haven, 50 m lumber.
Schr Joe Vilas, Clark, Two Rivers, 120 lumber.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Centerville, 95 cds wood.
Schr Sutherland, Thomson, South Haven, [illegible] wood.
Schr Bermuda, Molther, Oswego, 2,500 brls salt.

CLEARED .... Sept. 27.
Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, 375 bu [illegible] sundries.
Prop Kenosha, Lacey, Goderich, 18,150 bu corn, [illegible] brls flour.
Prop Edith, Hewitt, Collingwood, 2,658 brls flour, 698 brls pork.
Bark Cherubusco, Chamberlain, Oconto.
Bark B. S. Shepard, Hackett, Buffalo, 25,[illegible]
Brig Susan A. Clark, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier.
Schr Guide, Shaw, Holland.
Schr Hirondelle, Johnson, Kalamazoo.
Schr Ashtabula, Hammer, Grand Haven.
Schr Collingwood, Kitts, Buffalo, 16,725 bu [illegible]
Schr H. Rand, McKay, Muskegon.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnigan, Green Bay.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier.
Schr C. North, McGraw, Sheboygan.
Schr Jane Louisa, Murray, St. Joseph.
Schr Pauline Bates, Peterson, Buffalo 14,00[illegible]
Schr Helen Kent, Warnock, Pierre Marquette.
Schr Elva, Sinclair, White River.
Schr Cecelia, Wilman, New Buffalo.
Schr P. Hayden, Helferston, Depere.
Schr Algerine, Nicholson, Oswego, 16,600 [illegible] wheat.
Schr Essex, Chen, Buffalo, 16,500 bu wheat.
Schr C. C. Griswold, Fall, Buffalo, 16,800 bu [illegible]
Schr Ellen Williams, Fitzgerald, Buffalo, 17,47[illegible]
Schr R. W. Brown, Higgins, Buffalo, 10,70[illegible]
Schr Joe Vilas, Clark, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schr Mt. Vernon, Baynes, Buffalo, 11,000 bu [illegible]
Schr Vanguard, Davis, Buffalo, 18,505 bu corn.
Schr Bermuda, Molther, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Schr San Jacinto, Reed, Port Colborne, 16,00[illegible] wheat.
Schr Guide, Ohlson, Sarnia, 8,600 bu corn.
Schr Titan, Robertson, Kingston, 18,500 bu [illegible]
Schr W. H. Craig, Woolsey, Kingston, 18,5[illegible]
Schr Emma, Morgan, Kingston, 14,200 bu corn.
Schr Stanley, McNabb, Port Severn, 1,500 bu [illegible] 200 brls flour.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] DETROIT, Sept. 27, 1862.

UP—Prop. Calumet, Queen of the Lakes; [illegible] Sweeney, Gaff; brig Geneva, Lowell; schr. [illegible] ton, Shephard, Pauline, Sacramento, [illegible] Naught, Kimball, Exchange.
DOWN—Schr. Sanborne.

BARK GEN. FRANZ SIGEL.—This morning the new bark Gen. Franz Sigel, Captain Hall, arrived in port, on her first trip. She was built in Cleveland, by G. W. Jones, Esq., her principal owner, and when we state she is a credit to all concerned, we give but moderate praise. Her tonage is [illegible] tons, and is capable of taking through the Welland Canal, 20,000 bu wheat. Her length is 141 feet over all; breadth of beam, twenty six feet three inches; hold, twelve feet. She is strongly built and fitted up in the best and most approved style. Though not yet painted, she looks handsome.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED .... Sept. 27.
Marion, Seneca, 5,000 bu corn, 207 bu seeds.
Ocean Spray, Ottawa, 5,200 bu corn.
Ottawa, Ottawa, 4,000 bu corn, 48,469 lbs starch.
Portland, Morris, 5 000 bu corn.
American Star, Lasalle, 1,410 brls flour.
Lockport, Lockport, 5,800 bu corn, 350 brls flour.
Morris, Morris, 4,000 bu corn, 223 bu barley, 7[illegible] lbs seeds.
Queen City, LaSalle, 3,600 bu rye, 1,500 bu wheat, 45 brls pork.
Cayuga, Lockport, 5,700 bu corn.

CLEARED .... Sept. 27.
E R Hooper, LaSalle, 36,746 feet lumber, 1,000 [illegible] siding.
Ontario, Lasalle, 36,663 feet lumber, 235 brls [illegible]
Lockport, Lockport.
R E Goodell, Ottawa, 6,500 feet lumber, 7,000 [illegible] shingles.
Maria, Kankakee, 12,963 feet lumber, 2,500 [illegible] shingles.
Wing and Wing, LaSalle, 32,682 feet lumber.
Baltimore, LaSalle, 31,900 feet lumber, 1,200 [illegible] merchandise.
Arabia, LaSalle.
Clyde, Seneca, 3,332 feet lumber.
Rebecca, Joliet, 32 cords bark.
[illegible], DuPage.

MARRIED.

In this city, Aug. 17th, by Rev. G. M. Humphrey, [illegible] Mr. [illegible] of Chicago, to Miss ELMA C. COBB, of Holliston, Mass.

DIED.

On Saturday evening, the 27th inst., ANNA LAURA, infant daughter of Thos. R. and Laura V. Baker, aged 8 months.
The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock to-day (Sunday) afternoon, at 221 West Washington street. Friends of the family are invited to attend.
In this city, on the 27th inst., of dysentery, FRED FERDINAND, son of [illegible] W. and Sarah [illegible] aged [illegible]
Funeral from their residence 111 South Jefferson street, [illegible] (Sunday) afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner of Lake and LaSalle streets, Chicago. Negotiate Loans on Real and Mortgage. [illegible] None but first-class real estate securities taken.

2500 Boxes STEAM PALM SOAP. 2000 boxes Palm Soap. For sale by TURNER & MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie street.

PIANOS.—A variety of seven octaves, full iron frame Piano Fortes, [illegible] will be sold cheap for cash [illegible] J. PRESTON.

THE NEW YACHT CONSTITUTION. Now lying at the head of Washington street, may be chartered by responsible parties for excursions [illegible]

W. J. LAURENCE, DENTIST, Office, 59 Lake street, opposite Tremont House [illegible]

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES cleaned [illegible] JOHN MASON [illegible]

THE GREAT EMANCIPATION MEETING.

The meeting at Bryan Hall, and the Court House square, Saturday evening, to endorse the President's proclamation, was an enormous outpouring of the loyal masses, whose enthusiasm was aroused to the utmost. Speeches were made by E. C. Ingersoll of Peoria, Mat. H. Carpenter of Milwaukee, U. F. Linder, F. A. Eastman, Col. O'Meara, S. A. Goodwin, R. S. Blackwell and Henry Greenebaum of this city (War Democrats), and Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin, C. E. Carr of Galesburg, D. D. Driscoll of this city, and several other Republicans—all eloquent and earnest in support of the proclamation and the war, and each applauded to the echo. Several of them will be found fully reported in another part of this paper, and all noticed at such length as our columns will admit. No words are needed to urge the thousands who were unable to gain entrance to the hall to give these speeches a careful reading. The ball has been put in motion in Chicago by this meeting, which will roll over the Northwest. The meeting was a perfect carnival of rejoicing, tempered with courage and resolution to crush toryism and treason North and South, and to sustain the President in his late magnanimous action. Its influence will be felt far and wide, for it is but a reflex of the sentiment of loyal men throughout the whole land.

BUELL—HUNTER.

We learn from good authority that the order for the removal of Don Carlos Buell has already been prepared and signed at the war office, and that its promulgation is only delayed by the question who shall be his successor. On the propriety of depriving General Don Carlos of the command of the army of the Ohio, we understand that the President, the Secretary of War and General Halleck are fully agreed. The army and the people will ratify their decision with universal acclaim.

It is stated that Generals Hunter and Heintzelman are most prominently spoken of as Buell's successor. We think that Gen. Hunter, better than any other man in the army, would command the confidence of the soldiers in the field and the people of the West. Gen. Buell commenced his campaign by declaring that he didn't know what the war was about. If he had added that he did not know that the enemy was about he would have told the whole truth. Gen. Hunter does know what the war is about, and he will make it his business to give the rebels active employment all the time. Buell, by his shameful tenderness to the secessionists of Tennessee and Alabama, has "abolitionized" his army. Give that army a commander holding views in common with them—one who has believed from the beginning that a rebel white man has no right to own a loyal black or anything else—*one who has a heart in the war*—and Bragg's army will be driven into the Gulf with even greater celerity than Buell dissipated in getting his back to the Ohio. Give the West General Hunter, and give him permission to make war as war ought to be made, and we shall straightway behold a new epoch. There has never been a time since the fall of Donelson, when the Western troops could not have made a clean sweep of the country between the Mississippi River and the southern spurs of the Alleghanies. They can do so now if handled with even respectable ability and vigor.

☞ McClellan's army is crossing the Potomac River at Harper's Ferry into Virginia for the purpose of attacking the rebels who are massed near Winchester. Our cavalry are learning some of the tactics of the enemy, and since the rebels were driven over the Potomac, they have kept them well stirred up with dashes upon their outposts, pickets, and baggage trains. It is reported that General Sigel, with a heavy column of troops is moving towards Warrenton. Another pitched battle between the forces of Lee and McClellan can hardly be avoided. Sigel is maneuvering to strike the rebels on the flank. An important movement is progressing from Fortress Monroe and Norfolk that threatens Richmond and Petersburg. At neither of which places are many rebel troops.

☞ By our dispatches it will be perceived that Gen. Prentiss, captured by the rebels at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, has been exchanged.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.] LOUISVILLE, Sept. 25, 1862.

The achievement of the celebrated king of France, who marched up the nameless hill and then accomplished the task of marching down again, has been thrown into the shade by the last marches of Gen. Buell. He marched down South and spent the summer, and has now marched back again, probably to spend the winter, here and, through Nashville without using a gun. Gen. Buell has marched back to Louisville having but once got a glimpse of the enemy. And in all this marching he has accomplished nothing. I forget. He has made a reputation with his army never yet made by any general.

It is told of Brig. Gen. Hooker of the regular army, that after the war with Mexico, where he had won glory, and became the especial favorite of Major Gen. Wool, he went to California to make a fortune. He made none, and got out of money, and became wagon-master. In that position he conducted himself with ability. He is now a brigadier of the regular army.

Gen. Buell commenced as a lieutenant colonel of the regular army, and has been made a major general of volunteers, and to-day bears the reputation of being the *best wagon-master in the army*. It is a positive fact that he brought 3,000 wagons with him from north Alabama without losing a single one. I am forgiving the devil—John Morgan and everybody else, took this. I pledge you my word that Buell has won this, and this reputation only, with his army.

The important fact that Buell has formed a junction of the greater part of his forces with those of Gen. Nelson will naturally change the situation. In the first place it has restored quiet to Louisville—a condition of mind which was much needed. The thousands of our women and children who have been sleeping in the woods beyond the river, and suffering from the heavy dews to which they have been exposed without the least shadow of cause, are again at home, and the panic has ceased. Business has been resumed, and only the larger shops remain closed. It is generally believed that Bragg is not approaching, though fears are entertained that he may attack the city. But, as if in waiting for him, General Nelson's army—the army of Kentucky—lies in the trenches, and form a crescent around the city. Major General Gilbert has been [illegible] in the field. It is presumed that General Nelson will assume command of General Buell's army in the field, and [illegible] commander-in-chief of the [illegible]. The [illegible] here are estimated at [illegible] several armies—[illegible] Wright's and Rosecrans's [illegible] lies in the trenches [illegible] of the city. I saw [illegible] on the Shepardsville [illegible]

[illegible] of Buell's army which have [illegible] Generals Crittenden, [illegible] Wood and Smith—(formerly of [illegible] under Ammen.) The [illegible] forming the corps of [illegible] by Generals [illegible] on the roads [illegible] in the vicinity of [illegible] to hold that [illegible] from moving in [illegible] reported at Bards[illegible] and Lexing[illegible] that Gen. Wright has [illegible] in the direction of [illegible] with the purpose of [illegible] Gen. DeCourcy, who [illegible] Gap.

[illegible] that Gen. Morgan still

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holds Cumberland Gap, though a large portion of his division is at Richmond and Big Hill. The occupation of this place is important in one respect. It stops the confederacy's speculation in fresh beef and pork, large numbers of hogs and beeves having been exported by that route for the benefit of rebeldom.

It is asserted by Major W. H. Polk of Crittenden's staff, that Bragg does not number 25,000 men, and that Buell could have destroyed him at any time he should have chosen to attack. He says that Gen. Buell was in line of battle at Munfordsville, but found on advancing that Bragg had disappeared twelve hours before.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Prisoners taken in the Maryland Battles.

SUMNER AND BURNSIDE CROSSING INTO VIRGINIA.

Gen. Banks' Corps on Maryland Heights.

Our Pickets Three Miles South of the Potomac.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

Gen. Cox has been promoted to the command of the late General Reno's division.

In answer to innumerable inquiries about the number of prisoners we really took in the Maryland battles, it is proper to state that we took about 1,500 in all; hardly so many as we lost in contrabands recaptured into slavery at Harper's Ferry.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The Washington *Star* of last evening contains the following items:

McClellan still had his headquarters near Sharpsburg yesterday.

Gen. Sumner has occupied Bolivar Hights. Gen. Williams, Late of Banks' corps, has occupied the Maryland Hights, and Burnside's artillery yesterday forded the river at Harper's Ferry. The new pontoon bridge was doubtless finished last night, and we believe Burnside's infantry crossed upon it this forenoon.

Much of the rest of McClellan's army was yesterday in the immediate vicinity of Williamsport. Our pickets occupy the country in Virginia three miles out from Harper's Ferry, where they met those of the rebels. The latter are believed to have been but in inconsiderable force. There were picket guards near that point, and they are supposed to be in force principally at Winchester.

It is evident to us that there will be a movement on McClellan's part as soon as his army is properly supplied by the quartermaster's department, &c.

Our troops are in the best possible spirits, and eager again to get at the rebels.

Another week of such nights as the rebels experienced last night will doubtless compel them either to attack or move South.

In view of the fact that numerous Germans are complaining of the recent transfer of Sigel's troops from his command, we hear that his force is doubtless now being increased very heavily, and we shall not be surprised in a short time to find it 15,000 or 16,000 stronger under the current orders for its increase.

The rebels are still engaged in rebuilding the railroad bridge over the Rappahannock and occupy Warrenton with a single regiment. This is the nearest point to Washington at which they have a force of that size.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—A correspondent of the *American*, writing from Sharpsburg on the 24th, says:

Our troops are learning some of the tactics of the enemy, and since the rebels were driven over the Potomac at this point, they have kept them awake with dashes and reconnoisances across the river. Col. Warren, commanding a brigade at this point, sent over a company of the 5th New York, recently, who brought back five brass pieces. The rebel pickets fell back as our men advanced.

Yesterday afternoon the 62d Pennsylvania, Col. Switzer, with a section of the 1st New York artillery and Griffin's brigade, crossed the river at Reynold's Ford, below Sheppardstown, and brought over 400 rifles, mostly marked "London, 1862," and one fine 12-pounder rifled brass piece of English manufacture. The affair was accomplished rapidly and with entire success. The rebel pickets fell back, as our men advanced, without resistance. Not even a shot was fired. It appears to be well ascertained that the bulk of the rebel army still remain along the other bank of the Potomac. All our reconnoissances find them in strong force. The smoke of their camp fires can be seen opposite all the fords. As it is a part of the rebel tactics to show the most activity where they have the least force, those manifestations are not altogether to be trusted.

It must be difficult to feed an army as large as that of the rebels, at a point so far from railroad communication, and it is probable that a large part of their force has fallen as far back as Winchester.

Three or four hundred wounded prisoners were yesterday paroled and sent across the river under a flag of truce. The flag was also used to agree to a suspension of picket firing, and the pickets of both armies walk along the opposite banks of the river without molestation or fear.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Forney's *Press* has the following special dispatch:

Passengers from Norfolk and Fortress Monroe report that important army movements have been progressing in that vicinity for some days past. A division, under command of an able fighting general, marched off from Suffolk a day or two since in the direction of the Blackwater railroad bridge in the hope of meeting and capturing the rebel vanguard, supposed to be advancing upon Norfolk down the State road and the railroad. The Blackwater bridge having been reached, no enemy was found. Contrabands report that the news of our movements had reached Petersburg, and a great movement of rebel troops was reported between Richmond and Petersburg.

It is thought probable that this federal expedition will push on to Newmarket, unless reinforced but several foraging expeditions have been sent out and great quantities of wheat and corn captured. Large numbers of negroes have also been brought into our lines by our pickets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Rumor from Washington says the president contemplates issuing a proclamation making Florida a cotton plantation, having laborers, black and white, to settle there for that purpose, who will have ample protection from the army and navy. The State constitution will be set aside temporarily, and Florida be reduced to a territorial condition. This movement is said to be preliminary to a policy to be adopted hereafter with our southern States.

Reports from Apalachicola say that two rebel iron clad gunboats are nearly ready for sea, under the command of Catesby Jones, who says he will sink every gunboat on the gulf coast.

The N. Y. *Tribune* has a rumor in a Washington dispatch that Mr. Seward is about to resign the portfolio of the State Department to Edward Everett. The dispatch adds that the rumor grows out of the fact that Everett is in Washington at the president's invitation on business relating to our foreign relations, in regard to which his views are understood to differ somewhat from Secretary Seward's.

The assertion that Colonel Ford had received written orders from Colonel Miles to evacuate Maryland Heights cannot be substantiated by the production of the orders. Ford says he lost them.

A guerrilla band of thirty were arrested near Fairfax, and 100 guns found hidden under a hay stack.

The rebels had information of our intended capture of Lee's wagon trains and posted four brigades on the west side of Ashby's Gap, in such a manner as to annihilate our force, had it been attempted. Winchester was being strongly fortified. All the negroes in the neighborhood had been impressed for that purpose.

The rebels are apprehensive that their communications and supplies will be cut off by a movement from Washington on Gordonsville.

Longstreet was so severely wounded in the shoulder, by a piece of shell, that it is feared that amputation will be necessary. He is supposed to have lain on the field insensible till Wednesday, when he was discovered by a party burying the dead.

All public buildings and most of the private dwellings in Winchester had been used for hospitals.

FROM SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

Threatened Invasion from Arkansas.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 26.—A portion of the rebel army under Hindman and Rains, are now at Granby Mines, Newton county, near the Arkansas line.

Gen. Schofield is preparing to march against them, and as his army is in excellent condition and composed of the best troops in the State, there is every reason to believe he will be successful, if they await an attack. If they retreat, they will be driven out of the State, and positions probably be occupied by our troops that will prevent another inroad.

Latest advices from the rebel army state that it is a motley crowd of warriors, some well armed, but the most of them bearing such weapons as could be gathered through Arkansas. Their number is about 12,000.

Gen. Butler Keeps Stirring up the Rebels.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Advices from New Orleans give an order by Gen. Butler, requiring each neutral foreign resident in that department to report to the nearest provost marshal for the registration of himself and family. The order says: "In the course of ten days, it might become necessary to distinguish disloyal from loyal citizens and honest neutral foreigners." All false or simulated claims of foreign allegiance Butler threatens to punish severely.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Another Steamer Overhauled by the Rebels.

Randolph, Tennessee, Destroyed by Gen. Sherman.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] CAIRO, Sept. 27, 1862.

The boat burners are at their dirty tricks again. As the steamer Forest Queen, on her upward trip from Memphis, approached the town of Ashport, Tennessee, she was taken possession of by a band of guerillas who fired over a hundred shots into her pilot house and cabin, seriously wounding the pilot at the wheel. They took the second clerk, Hugh Saunders, and two discharged soldiers prisoners, from whom they stole about $3,000 in money. The Sunshine coming up with soldiers, they left the boat, and she was allowed to proceed without further molestation. One of the prisoners was John Webb, quartermaster's sergeant, 6th Illinois cavalry, from Hamilton county.

Retribution for firing into the Eugene at Randolph, an account of which appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was speedy and terrible. On Thursday, Gen. Sherman sent 300 infantry and a section of artillery to Randolph on the steamer Ohio Belle. They arrived there, and after giving fifteen minutes to remove women, children and furniture, every house in the village, with a single exception, was fired and burned to the ground. The one house spared belonged to a citizen who furnished the clerk of the Eugene with a skiff, with which he escaped.

HELENA, Ark., Sept. 25.—Recently, an expedition, consisting of the transports Iatan and Alhambra and ram Queen of the West, carrying about 250 troops and several pieces of artillery, left Oldtown, and sailed down the river as far as Eunice, forty miles below the mouth of the Arkansas. As the expedition descended the river, it was fired into by guerillas at Prentiss, a town on the Mississippi shore, opposite Napoleon, and at Island No. 76, killing one man on the Iatan. The boat shelled the woods all along the shore, but with what damage is not known. On the return trip, at Prentiss, a large force of guerrillas, numbering 1,500 or 2,000, under the command of Villipigue, occupied the shores here, and opened a brisk cannonading on the boats and volleys of musketry. The boats returned the compliment with shot and shell, killing twenty-seven rebels, and driving them back into the country in the direction of Bolivar; after which, a part of our forces disembarked and burned the town of Prentiss. The transports were riddled by musket balls, and two six-pound cannon shot passed entirely through the cabin of the Alhambra.

Our loss was three killed and several wounded.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27, 1862.

We learn from a reliable source that a detachment of the 1st Arkansas cavalry (Union) under the command of Capts. Gilstray and Galloway, attacked Cassville, Mo., on the morning of the 21st inst., completely routing a rebel force of 100 men, killing fifteen and taking nineteen prisoners, among them a lieutenant, and capturing twenty horses, fifteen double shot guns, one revolving rifle, one Sharpe's rifle and a carbine. The number of the rebel wounded it has been impossible to ascertain. Our loss was one man killed, Hiram Ross, company E, none wounded. Learning that a force of the enemy, reported to be 650 strong, and commanded by the notorious Col. Carroll, were endeavoring to get in their rear, the Arkansians returned to McCullough's by a circuitous route and fell in with the rebel pickets, when the latter scattered, and falling back on their main body the whole party skedaddled. Further information is not perhaps prudent to give at present. The men are in good spirits and ready for another onset.

Reports from Houston state that there are 2,000 or 3,000 rebels at Thomasville, the county seat of Oregon county, under command of Gen. McBride. A small body of them entered Houston on or about Monday evening last, cut down a flag pole, searched some houses, and committed slight depredations upon private citizens, taking clothing, &c., and left.

The McKinstry trial has progressed slowly to-day. McKinstry professes great anxiety for haste. He has summoned Harney, Fremont, Chester Harding, Col. Glover, Col. Kelton, Capt. Tumby, Frank P. Blair, Isaac C. Woods, Capt. McKeever, and eighteen others on his behalf. The judge advocate asked for delay till Monday, which was granted by the court.

One hundred and eighty prisoners from north Missouri arrived last night.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—The court for the trial of Gen. McKinstry met according to adjournment and the members were sworn in. The judge advocate announced that Gen. Harney had been released from the commission, and Col. Bonneville had been appointed in the place of Harney. The commission decided to allow the proceedings to be reported to the newspapers, after which the charges and specifications against McKinstry were read. There is but one charge—that of neglect and violation of duty. The specifications are over fifty in number, and are to the effect that McKinstry purchased mules, horses and army supplies from certain contractors at exorbitant prices; that parties offered to furnish him the same supplies at fair market value; that he refused to receive them, compelling said parties to sell their supplies to contractors at the market value; that McKinstry then purchased the same articles from the contractors at exorbitant rates. After reading the specifications, McKinstry stated that he wanted witnesses summoned in his behalf, among others Fremont, to show, as far as the specifications are concerned, that he acted under orders.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—The trial of Gen. McKinstry was renewed this morning. Nothing of importance was done beyond the fact of the general's being permitted by the court to have all the witnesses summoned whom he desires to have examined in the case.

INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND.

Rebel Account of the late Army Movements.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 25.—The flag of truce boat, Metamora, from Aiken's Landing, brought down 160 passengers, among whom are ninety-four officers, mostly from Pope's army. Gen. Prentiss is one of the number.

From the Richmond *Whig* of the 24th, a dispatch signed H. B. Davidson, states that "the federals crossed the river at Shepardstown with 10,000 men, and were immediately attacked by Jackson's corps, and routed. Jackson has recrossed into Maryland. Considerable reinforcements have reached Lee since the battle at Manassas, enough to replace the losses in the recent battles."

Talahasse (Florida) papers announce the death of Gen. Richard Call, a distinguished Floridian.

Yellow fever is in Wilmington, N. C., and is very malignant.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 24th says: "The Yankee fleet anchored in front of Alexandria has been driven off. The federals have burned their disabled wagons and are removing all their stores to Washington."

The same paper claims a rebel victory at Sheppardtown, Saturday last and the capture of 4,000 federals.

The same paper says: "The train that is due this evening, will bring from Culpepper Court House sixty-six Yankees, who have been there since engagement at that place. Among them is Capt. J. H. Vanderman, of the 66th Ohio. They will be sent home from Richmond."

Speaking of their army, the *Dispatch* says: "Only a division or two have been withdrawn from the other side of Potomac to resist the contemplated movement of Burnside upon our communication at Harper's Ferry." It states that Lee repulsed McClellan on the 17th and pursued him on the 18th, and defeated him on the 19th.

All the rebel papers brought down claim victories in all the recent battles, and call upon the people not to believe one word contained in Northern papers of Northern success, and that McClellan's account of these battles fully equals Pope's for misrepresentation.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 24th contains the death of Brig. Gen. Wm. E. Stark, 2d Louisiana brigade.

The same paper states that Gen. Thomas' division still remains in Nashville, but their troops indicate preparations to evacuate. Andy Johnson says if the rebels take Nashville, they will find his remains under the ruins of the capitol.

In the rebel House of Representatives a bill has been introduced to provide for the establishment of military defenses along the banks of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, to resist the advances of the enemy in Tennessee and Alabama, and for the construction of twelve gunboats for the protection of said rivers and States.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 24th has the following:

IUKA, Miss., via MOBILE, Sept. 22.—A battle took place on the 21st on the Jacinto road, a mile from Iuka, between Price and Rosecrans. Our loss was 300, including Gen. Little, killed, and Cols. Whitfield, Gilmore and Medberry, wounded. The federals received heavy reinforcements during the night.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 27, 1862.

Maj. James R. Loomis, aid-de-camp, leaves to-night under orders from the adjutant general, to attend to removing the companies located at Shawneetown, Metropolis, Vienna, and Marion to Camp Butler, where their regimental organization will be completed.

The paroled prisoners from Harper's Ferry, numbering from 8,000 to 10,000, are on their way to the Northwest to be employed in the war against the Indians. They are to report at Camp Douglas, where they will be equipped and armed.

Sale of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] JOLIET, Sept. 27, 1862.

The Chicago, Alton and St. Louis railroad was sold at the court house here to-day, at 12 o'clock, under a decree of the United States circuit court for the northern district of Illinois, under the third mortgage, for the benefit of the first and second mortgagees. It was bought by Samuel J. Tilden and L. H. Meyer, for the third mortgage bondholders, for the sum of $1,600,000. Under the reorganization of the road, the third mortgage bonds will represent the common stock; the second mortgage, preferred stock, and the first mortgage will remain as before. The whole amount of the three classes of bonds, with accrued interest, is about $6,500,000.

ADDITIONAL BY THE EUROPA.

Opinions of the London Press on our Bull Run Disaster.

CAPE RACE, Sept. 27.—The steamship Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool 18th, via Londonderry 19th, inst., was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press at 8 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, and a summary of her news obtained.

The steamer Hibernian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th. The City of Washington arrived (from New York) at Liverpool on the 17th.

The dates by the Anglo Saxon are five days later than those already received. The news is unimportant.

Rumors of a recognition of the southern confederacy do not gain ground. It was reported that the confederates were buying and building numerous steamers in England, and building a ram on the river Mersey.

Breadstuffs steady at Tuesday's rates. Market closed quiet and irregular on Friday, flour having a declining tendency.

Provisions quiet, but firm. Lard advanced 1@2c on Tuesday.

Consols closed on Friday at 93⅝@93¾.

Money—American securities were quiet but firm.

The Tuscarora, was at Cadiz.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* believes that Count Mercier has been ordered by the French government to make a conciliatory attempt to put a stop to the war in America, for the sake of humanity.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says Napoleon will undoubtedly favor a recognition of the Southern confederacy, and is anxious that the English government should adopt a similar course.

The excitement in the Jute and Hemp market had subsided.

There is nothing new as regards the Roman question.

Garibaldi's health is said to be rather worse.

The Polish nobles at Warsaw have adopted an address offensive to the government.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The stirring news from America brought by the Europa and subsequent steamers is the theme of universal comment. The defeat of Pope's army is regarded as most disastrous for the North, but the valor displayed by the Northern troops in the second Bull Run Battle is generally admitted.

The *Times* admits that the federal troops fought with more than ordinary courage, that their two days' fighting rescues their military character from reproach, but everything except that honor for them is but dust. The gallant stand which the federals made only takes the sting of disgrace out of their overthrow.

The *Times* argues that the federal government is brought to the verge of ruin, and believes that such terms may be safely used when it is no longer safe to execute the functions of the government in the capital.

The *Daily News* admits the several defeats of the federals, and thinks there will be more bloody battles in Maryland.

The London *Star* considers the Northern cause hopeless, because the emancipation of the slaves of the Southern States has not been proclaimed. It urges the adoption of that measure.

The London *Herald* thinks the North will do well to consider the expediency of making a compromise with the South at once.

The *Morning Post* points out the ground on which the confederate government may claim recognition from European powers. The question of a substitute for cotton attracts more attention. Practical men express little confidence in the substitutes offered.

It is reported that three of the finest steamers on the Clyde—the Irona, Giraffe, and Clydesdale, have been sold to the confederates.

The Liverpool *Telegraph* says, besides commissions committed to other ship builders by the confederates which are being pushed forward with all possible dispatch, a large iron plated ram is being constructed on the Mersey, without any attempt at concealment. This ram will be of the most formidable character, and will attempt the blockade at Charleston. The same journal says a vessel is lying at Liverpool taking on a cargo of iron plate, destined for plating a southern vessel, which is awaiting their arrival at Charleston.

The Roman question continues uppermost in France, but nothing indicates any movement.

ITALY.—The official *Turin Gazette* defends the government for not declaring its intended course towards Garibaldi. It says the law has to be executed and justice take its course.

The Quota of Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 27.—It appears from official statements that Maine has filled her quotas under both calls for 300,000 men. Her quota under the first was 7,000, and all the men have been in the field for four weeks past. Under the last call for drafted men, Maine has 9,600 men ready—all raised by volunteering, and they have all been in the camps at Portland, Augusta and Bangor since the 15th inst. They are all ready to move the moment they are uniformed and equipped.

Prior to these contributions, Maine has sent over 18,000 men, and, including the 4,000 seamen she has given the navy, has raised 40,000 men for the Union. The total population is 628,000. She claims the proud prominence of being the banner State in raising volunteers. She sends no drafted men to the war.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Arrived, steamer Sonora from Panama.

Lieut. Mullins arrived yesterday from Oregon *en route* for Washington. During the past five years he has been engaged locating and constructing a military road from Walla Walla Valley, Washington Territory, to Fort Benton, the head of navigation on the Missouri River. The work is finally completed. Considerable emigration has reached Washington by that route this year. Large tracts of agricultural land, besides mineral region, containing gold, copper, lead and iron, were found on the line of the road.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The steamer Matanzas, from New Orleans, has arrived. News unimportant.

Judge Walker, late editor of the *Delta*, has been released from confinement at Ship Island.

Col. Hamilton, ex-congressman from Texas, had made an eloquent speech at a great Union meeting in New Orleans.

Some rebel officers with a flag of truce, had arrived at New Orleans, to consummate negotiations for an exchange of prisoners.

Eli Thayer's Florida Colonization Scheme.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says:

Hon. Eli Thayer's scheme for the colonization by armed men of the Southern States, which meets with much favor by the president, secretary of war, and others, has been discussed several times in cabinet meetings, and will probably soon receive formal official sanction. The project contemplates an expedition of 10,000 colonists, enlisted for six months, and supplied with transportation, subsistence, arms, and a general, by the government, whose business it shall be to hold, occupy, and possess the public lands of Florida and other lands belonging to the rebels, and seize under the law of the last session of Congress for non-payment of the direct tax. Thayer promises, if allowed to carry out his plan in its entirety, to bring Florida into the Union as a free state by the 1st of February next. Texas and Virginia are already talked of as states to be subjected to the same process. This, like the proclamation of yesterday, will be another step in the path of a more vigorous policy, which the administration, in its proclamation of freedom, advertised that it should henceforth pursue.

Opinions of the Army.

It seems to be the confident belief of the best informed military men in Washington that the army of the Potomac has received the President's conditional emancipation proclamation with the utmost unanimity and enthusiasm.

Gen. McClellan has given his opinion and assurance on this subject, and the government is strongly fortified in the bold position the president has taken by other corps of the army as far as heard from. It is universally regarded as a war measure. This is Mr. Lincoln's interpretation of it, which he freely expressed.—*Wash. Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.*

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

MONDAY, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indianians Killed and Wounded in the Recent Battles.

HARPER'S FERRY R. R. BRIDGE, AND THE PONTOON BRIDGE NOT DESTROYED.

Comparative Loss of the Union and Rebel Troops.

The Harper's Ferry Disgrace.

Gen. McClernand Given an Important Command.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1862.

W. T. Dennis, military agent of Indiana, has just returned from the battle-field in Maryland, where he has been making provisions for Indiana's wounded. He gives the following summary from the official reports of the losses in all the Indiana regiments engaged: 19th—one officer killed and one wounded; eight privates killed and seventy-one wounded; 27th—one officer killed and five wounded, thirteen privates killed and 183 wounded; 14th—two officers killed and ten wounded, twenty-eight privates killed and 140 wounded; 7th—four officers wounded, six privates killed and thirty-five wounded; 1st cavalry—one private killed and three wounded: 3d cavalry—four privates killed and five wounded. Total four officers killed and nineteen wounded, fifty-two privates killed and 457 wounded; whole loss 513.

Mr. Dennis has procured 1,000 blankets to be sent up to-morrow to the Indiana wounded. A majority of the severely wounded, are still on the battle-field and the immediate vicinity of Sharpsburg, and all whose wounds were not too severe to prevent their being sent to Frederick, Baltimore, Washington, and the North. The blankets are especially for the field hospitals. In that mountain region the nights are already quite cold, and much suffering will result where the wounded are not provided with more than ordinary summer allowance and blankets, or clothing.

The story that the Pantoon bridge at Harper's Ferry was destroyed by the rebels is untrue. It was not injured, and even the Baltimore and Ohio bridge was so slightly damaged that it will be ready for passenger trains again within a week.

If the reports sent by the associated press of the bridges or tunnels on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad further west than Harper's Ferry, are correct, it is entirely unknown to the authorities of the road. They think that they will be able to run trains again within a week.

Indiana agent Dennis gives an estimate of our losses at South Mountain and Antietam still lower than those of Surgeon General Hammond and the medical inspector. He places our killed at 1,000, our wounded at 6,000. Rebel killed 3,500, rebel wounded 16,000. As reports come in little doubt is left that our losses were very much exaggerated in all our earlier reports, though it is possible that we may now incline too far to the other extreme. It is alleged that the cause of the remarkably heavy rebel loss as compared with ours is owing to their inferior powder, bad cartridge—chiefly buck and ball—and ammunition for artillery. Our minnie balls and constant use of grape and cannister proved very destructive, while at ranges at which good portions of fighting went on, their buck and ball were worthless, being spent before reaching our line.

Our own soldiers, as is admitted by all surgeons, surpass the rebels in constitutional vigor, and under severe wounds have greater average tenacity of life. It is positively stated that the graves on the field themselves show ample evidence of great superiority of the rebel loss.

The general feeling in the army seems to be that the responsibility for the surrender of Harper's Ferry must be divided between Col. Miles and Gen. White. Nothing is known here about it further than has been made public, except that Col. Ford's defense before the military board here is to be that he received three or four positive orders to evacuate Maryland Heights, before he did it.

Gen. Kimball, of Indiana, and for some time in McClellan's army, is anxious to go West, and some of his friends will try to procure assignment for him to Kentucky.

When Gov. Andrew was here on Saturday. He procured a promise from the war department that the Massachusetts regiments, which had been raised for Sigel, and had subsequently been assigned elsewhere, should be sent forthwith to Sigel. There are indications of some sort that the government is not yet ready to permit Sigel to be overslaughed.

Gov. Morton is expected here in a few days. Advices from Indiana show that they lack but 6,000 of filling all the quota from that State under both of the president's late calls. Arrangements are being rapidly perfected to proceed with a draft for those, but little doubt is entertained that full 6,000 will have all volunteered before the draft begins, and thus the draft be wholly avoided in Indiana.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1862.

The governors have mostly gone home again. Several of them have been visiting their troops while here, and making better provisions for their comfort.

The president called on Gen. Hooker to-day and had an important interview. It is certain that Hooker will have a very important command as soon as he recovers sufficient to take command.

The entire force in the navy yard is kept at work to-day. This is but another indication of the remarkable activity now existing throughout the navy. It means something.

Maj. Gen. McClernand is understood to have been assigned to a highly important command in the department of the Ohio.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1862.

Gen. Milroy is in town, relieved of his late command in Sigel's division in consequence of recent assignment.

Gen. Harney is in town looking up evidence for McKinstey's trial at St. Louis. This trial is developing a degree of importance not originally attached to it, and involves more than one prominent officer. McKinstry is making stronger defense than anticipated.

FROM M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

All Quiet on the Potomac.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—The *American's* special from Sharpsburg says Griffin's brigade pickets are at the *river* at Blackburn; and Reynolds, opposite Shepardstown, keeps strict watch. The rebels are active in reconnoitering the country along the Virginia side of the Potomac.

On Friday morning a battalion of cavalry crossed, and soon afterwards sent back as prisoner, a rebel cavalry captain, captured at Shepardstown.

Soon after a boy appeared on the opposite bank shouting to our pickets not to fire. He came over, and reported the rebels in strong force ten miles back from the river; also that Jackson had had his leg amputated, in consequence of wounds received at Antietam. These rebel deserters are notoriously unreliable.

On Thursday noon, Griffin in person, with the 9th Maine and 1st District of Columbia regiments, crossed the river, threw out skirmishers, advanced up the hill, proceeding cautiously, and passed into the woods. Shortly afterwards, they sent back a piece of artillery and artillery forge the rebels had left behind. They remained over during the forenoon. No firing was heard, and it is presumed they did not find the rebels in force.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Gen. Hindman under Arrest.

ROBBING UNCLE SAM'S SAFE.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.] MEMPHIS, Sept. 26, via CAIRO, Sept. 28, 1862.

The Helena *Shield* of the 20th, says Gov. Phelps has been some days indisposed, but is now much better.

Gen. Washburne, commandant of the post, has ordered the sale of liquors to be discontinued.

Gen. Hindman is under arrest for disobedience of orders.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] CAIRO, Sept. 28, 1862.

The steamer J. J. Roe, on her last trip down the river, was fired into at Ashton. No damage was done.

No news from Corinth.

The safe of the gunboat St. Louis was broken open last Tuesday, and $10,000 in treasury notes stolen. No clue to the thief or money.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Capture of Augusta, on the Ohio River, by the Rebels,

REPORTED REMOVAL OF BUELL.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—Last night the rebels captured Augusta, Ky., on the Ohio River, forty miles above this city. After robbing several houses they destroyed the place.

The citizens fled to the Ohio side.

Hon. Wm. H. Polk passed through this city to-night as bearer of dispatches from Andy Johnson to President Lincoln.

Business was totally suspended yesterday from 2 till 5 o'clock p. m. All the citizens are under drill.

A dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Indianapolis, says: "An army officer just arrived from Washington, says he read an order while in the war department on Friday, relieving Buell from the command in Kentucky and assigning him to Indianapolis, to organize the paroled prisoners into regiments."

From New Orleans, Key West, &c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—We have advices from Pensacola to the 17th, and Key West to the 20th. There is no news. Sickness ashore at Key West is abated, but there is no improvement in army shipping.

A letter from New Orleans states that the expedition to the town of Ponchatoula, under Maj. Strong, returned. They succeeded in driving the rebels out of Ponchartrain, but the rebels soon returned with reinforcements and drove the federals out. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, was forty. Our troops captured the post office and its contents, also some trappings presented to Jeff. Thompson by the citizens of Memphis.

New Advertisements.

G. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

LOST—On Friday last, a gentleman's Gold Sleeve Stud, between Randolph and Erie streets, on Clark, Dearborn or Lake streets. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving at the Tribune counting room.

LOST—A Round Gold Sleeve Button, with a Jet bar. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at BUXTON & CO'S office, corner of Clark and Lake streets.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Wet Nurse. English or Scotch preferred—one willing to take the child home and give it every attention needed. Address, at once, "M. C. W.," P. O. Box 2 54, Chicago.

WANTED—Consignee for a cargo of Lumber on board schooner E. G. Grey. William Dike, master, from Hill's Mills, Saginaw. WM. DIKE, 248 S. Water street.

WANTED—By a young man of experience in business and accounts, a situation as Book-Keeper, Clerk, Salesman, or in any capacity in which his services would be required. Reference given. Address P. O. Box [illegible].

WANTED—A practical Soap Maker—One who can come well recommended may apply to [illegible] 38 and 54 South Water st.

WANTED—A Lieutenancy—A young gentleman of wealth, having had experience in the United States service, wishes a commission. [illegible] CHARLES WALTERS, P. O. Drawer [illegible].

WANTED—A good improved farm, near some flourishing village in Northern Illinois, Eastern Iowa or Southeastern Minnesota, in exchange for first class residence property in this city. Address, with full particulars, "K.," P. O. Box [illegible].

WANTED—Army Contract—Partnership.—A party is wanted to take an interest in an army contract. He must have some thousands of dollars. The more that he wishes to pay the better interest he can have in the contracts. The profits are large. State how much you wish to invest, and address "A. C." care P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—To Architects and others—A young man who has had four years experience, both as Architectural and Mechanical Draughtsman, wishes a situation in an architect's office or machine shop. Has been in the U. S. Engineer Department. Would engage for one year at very low salary. [illegible] Address "E. J. C. R." Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—The best Shipping Clerk in the West, in a Grocery house. [illegible] with real name and references, "S. S." Tribune office.

WANTED—A young man of thirteen years experience desires a situation at a moderate salary in an Engine Manufactory or Wholesale Mill Furnishing or Grocery House. Has traveled extensively through Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. Is a good Book-keeper, Correspondent and Salesman, and can give the best of references. Please address "G. F. H." Post Office.

WANTED—A Partner with a cash capital of $2,000, to engage in a Commission business already established. To any person with the required amount a good opportunity is offered. Satisfactory arrangements can be made by addressing P. O. Box 4771, stating where an interview may be had. Good references given and required.

WANTED—Substitute—We will pay a liberal sum, in addition to Government Bounty for a substitute for a member of Co F, 88th Regiment Ills. Vols., now in camp at Rockford, Ill. Call on or address immediately. E. S. & R. C. TREAT, 101 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To sell the good will and fixtures of the Meat Market, corner of Madison and Clark streets. Inquire at 123 Dearborn street.

WANTED—Three or four unfurnished rooms, with some respectable American family. References exchanged. Address P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—Harness Makers—We want thirty Harness Makers immediately. TURNER & SIDWAY, 40 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—A situation by a young man in a dry goods, grocery or commission house, or entry clerk in lumber yard, &c., who can give good city references. Address P. O. Box 1842.

WANTED—Top Buggy and Horse.—Wanted to exchange, a first rate article of two-year-old Bourbon Whisky guaranteed pure, for a top buggy and good family horse. Apply at the office of HENRY MILWARD, Esq., 18 Lasalle street, or address "Whisky," P. O. Box 3101.

MY BOY JAMES, 14 years old, went from Bull's Head, on the 15th of August, with a sheep drover, name unknown, for Prairie du Chien, since which time I have heard nothing from him. Any information respecting him or his whereabouts will be thankfully received if addressed to me at Chicago, Box 3188. PATRICK COONEY.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The staunch and fast side-wheel, low-pressure Passenger Steamboat, CLEVELAND, Capt. S. Andrews, will leave for Ontonagon and intermediate ports, on MONDAY, Sept. 29th, at 8 o'clock P. M. For Freight or Passage, apply to A. T. SPENCER & CO., Chicago.

PERSONAL.—If the lady who seemed much interested and pleased with a certain gentleman she met upon one of the streets of the South Side, will address "Union," through Post Office Box [illegible], she will hear from one who was much pleased with her, and desires to make her acquaintance.

TO RENT—Two nice Frame Dwellings, at the Northeast corner of Randolph and Peoria sts. [illegible] Apply at rooms Nos. 1 and 2, 17 South Wells street.

TO RENT—From November 1st—House No. 41 Hubbard Court. Inquire of Dr. E. A. BOGUE, No. 141 Lake street.

N. F. MERRILL, DEALER IN Kerosene Lamps and Oils, 25 Randolph street.

STRAYED HORSE—A medium sized Black Horse, long tail, about seven years old, with the whole or a part of a double harness on. He was last seen in the grove near Barry's Point, where, with his mate, he broke loose and ran away. [illegible] attended the meeting at Lyons on the evening of the 26th inst. Whoever will return said horse, or give information where it can be found, will be suitably rewarded. [illegible] Livery Stable, [illegible] Michigan street.

TO PORK AND BEEF PACKERS—I would take charge of a large Packing Establishment this season, having had seventeen years experience in the Packing and Commission business and know nearly all the drovers in this part of Illinois and other States. [illegible] Address "J. B.," Post Office Box [illegible].

FOR SALE—On Consignment. Two Coaches, one Brett, one Germantown Rockaway, three Traverse Seat Rockaways, five Extension Top Side Seat Buggies, one Square Box Side Bar, [illegible] Inquire at SHELTON & [illegible] street, between Washington and Madison streets. H. S. HILL, Agent.

New Advertisements.

OPTICIAN.—DR. JOHN PHILLIPS, 174 CLARK STREET, Who has made Optometry his study for forty-one years, warranted in INSPECTION OF THE EYE.

SALT. Ground Alum and Turks Island Salt, For sale, to arrive. UNDERWOOD & CO., 187 S. Water st.

TO APOTHECARIES. RARE CHANCE. A rare opportunity is offered to any one who wishes to engage in the Apothecary business. East. The subscriber, being about to engage in other business, offers for sale his store, which is of modern fixtures and has within two months been completely repainted and refurnished with new goods and fixtures. The store is located in one of the most flourishing towns in Maine, and enjoys a good trade. Expenses SMALL. Address CHAS. W. BROWN, Damariscotta, Maine.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN LANGUAGES. Monsieur E. GIRAF, Professor of Modern Languages in the University of St. Mary's, corner of Wolcott and Superior sts., Chicago, will open his evening class for gentlemen at his rooms in the University, commencing Thursday, Oct. 2d, 1862. For particulars apply to the President of the University, or to M. H. [illegible], Attorney at Law, 9 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

ANOTHER INVOICE OF BAKER'S Self Sealing Fruit Jars, at MERRILL'S Lamp and Oil Store, 25 Randolph street.

WE WILL MAKE LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES on Flour, Grain, Provisions and all kinds of Produce, to parties here or in THE COUNTRY, holding or selling the same here, or forward to Eastern cities, charging but the one Commission and ten per cent per annum interest on the amount advanced. G. C. PEARSON & CO., Commission Merchants, 187 South Water street.

CHICAGO CUTLERY WORKS, 162 Clark street.—Tailors Trimmers and Bookbinders Shears ground and repaired. Also, Cutlery repaired, ground and polished. A good assortment of Razors, Table and Pocket Cutlery. Pinking Irons manufactured and for sale wholesale and retail at 160 Clark street.

1,000 BOXES AMERICAN CASTILE SOAP In store and for sale by TURNER & MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie street.

A FORTUNE.—For sale, a Book, News and Fancy Goods Store, in one of the most thriving towns in Central Illinois. Location good. Business paying, safe, reliable and rapidly improving. A fortune to any man with a small capital. Good reasons for selling. Address Post Office Box 2828 Chicago.

SELECT ACADEMY—Day and Evening. Mr. S. JONES will commence his Second Term for pupils of both sexes, on WEDNESDAY, October 1st, at his rooms No. 31 McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with board suitable for accommodating married or single gentlemen, may be obtained at 231 and 233 South Clark street. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moments' walk from the Court House or Post Office. Terms moderate.

BOARDING—Board wanted by a gentleman and wife, in a private family. Must be pleasant front rooms. Address P. O. Box [illegible], stating location and price.

BOARDING—Wanted — Persons desirous of boarding Students of the Rush Medical College, will please address Dr. E. INGALS, Box 14, stating location and terms, immediately.

BOARDING—On Michigan Avenue, with a large front room, unfurnished, suitable for a married couple without children. Also—One room for a single gentleman. Address, with name, P. O. Box 498.

BOARDING—Wanted on the North Side.—Two ladies and a single gentleman desire board, between Clark and Pine and Illinois and Ontario streets. Address, for one week, with particulars, P. O. Box 3774, Chicago.

GREAT RIBBON SALE OF THE SEASON. MESSRS. SOLILAC FRERES Will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 2d, By HAGGERTY & CO., No. 279 Broadway, New York, TWO THOUSAND CARTONS OF Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, Of the newest assortments and designs. These goods are now being landed from steamers, and are the most desirable styles imported this season.

CHEAP STATIONERY STORE. McNally & Co. Have opened a Stationery Store on the Eastern plan, and are prepared to sell at very low rates, a large stock of Stationery, purchased for cash before the present advance in prices. WE ARE SELLING SUPERFINE LETTER PAPER From $0.25 to $4.00 per ream, and 15, 20, 25c per quire. Commercial Note, From $1.25 to $2.25 per ream, and 10, 15, 20c per quire. Buff and White Envelopes, From $1.50 to $4.00 per thousand, and 5, 7, 10, 15c per package. LEGAL BILL AND FOOLSCAP, A large and selected Assortment. Ladies' Note, Bath Letter AND NOTE PAPER, WITH ENVELOPES TO SUIT. Arnold's and Butler's Inks, In large and small bottles, (Warranted Genuine.) GOLD PENS & RUBBER PENCILS. LADIES' AND GENTS' Rubber Pens & Pencils, Gold Tip'd. $1.80—A large lot of fine and cheap Playing Cards, which we are selling lower than any other house in the city. Citizens, business and professional men in general, should give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. J. McNALLY & CO., 81 Dearborn-st.

GRAND FRUIT EXCURSION To South Bend, Ind., (Stopping at La Porte each way.) SATURDAY, OCT. 4th 1862. The most complete arrangements have been made by The Plymouth Congregational Society To have this the most attractive Pic Nic of the season, while the fare will be but ONE DOLLAR For the whole trip, only ONE-SIXTH the usual rates, while ample accommodations will be furnished for those who desire to bring home a basket of fruit. Train leaves at 8 o'clock A. M., FROM THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND ROCK ISLAND DEPOT, ON VAN BUREN STREET. Tickets for sale at Root & Cady's Music Store, Edwards' Jewelry Store, corner Washington and Clark street; Walsh's News Office, A. H. Miller's Jewelry Store, corner of Lake and Clark streets, and at [illegible], Stationer, 149 Lake street.

BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 LAKE STREET, Invite attention to their new styles of FRENCH CHINA, DINNER AND TEA SETS, BRIDGEWOOD & CLARK'S OPAQUE PORCELAIN, AND JAS. EDWARDS & SON'S WHITE GRANITE. Best quality SILVER PLATED WARE, Full weight, consisting in part of Tea Sets, Tea Trays, Cake Baskets, Castors, Tea and Coffee Urns, Knives, Spoons, Forks, &c., &c. TABLE CUTLERY. All qualities. Fine Blown, Cut and Pressed GLASSWARE, At wholesale and retail.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., AGENTS FOR Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING And Hose. NO. 181 LAKE STREET.

PRIME BARLEY MALT AT [illegible]

New Advertisements.

NO HUMBUG. GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF FINE FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES AND TRIMMINGS, All of which I offer to the Trade and the Public At Less than N. Y. Cost. CALL AND BE CONVINCED. J. J. McGRATH, 78 Randolph Street.

GREAT CARPET HALL OF Hollister & Wilkins, 135 & 137 Lake Street, [UP STAIRS.] The Best Goods at Low Prices. CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS AND RUGS, CURTAIN GOODS. Furnishing Goods, UPHOLSTERY GOODS. Prime Live Geese Feathers.

LAMPS AND OILS, WHOLESALE. A. E. GOODRICH & CO., 121 South Water Street.

WE HAVE IN STOCK AND OFFER AT LOW FIGURES, 50 Tons SODA ASH, 50 " CAUSTIC SODA, 30 " SAL SODA, 30 " TERRA JAPPONICA, 5000 galls TANNER'S OILS. BURNHAM & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 16 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED At the Highest Price Paid in this Market, AMERICAN GOLD, FOREIGN GOLD, SILVER, 7 3-10 OCTOBER COUPONS, CANADA MONEY, OLD DEMAND NOTES. Country Bankers and Merchants will do well to give us a call before selling at any of the published quotations. JAMES BOYD, 38 Clark street.

DRAKE & BRO., No. 184 Clark Street, Have now in stock 20,000 ROLLS OF THE Newest and Most Beautiful Patterns OF WALL PAPER, BORDER AND CURTAINS, Which they offer at such Prices as will suit the most Economic.

PEUGEOT'S WHOLESALE TOY HOUSE, 108 LAKE STREET. CLOSE CASH BUYERS are requested to call and see our figures on late importations of FRENCH GOODS, GERMAN TOYS, BERLIN BASKETS, BAVARIAN TOYS, BOHEMIAN WARE. We are also selling at the lowest market rates—Combs in Ivory, Rubber and Horn; Buttons and Brushes; Pins, Needles, Bird Cages, Soaps, Walking Sticks, Cutlery, and a general assortment of Yankee Notions. *Peugeot's Great Variety Store*, 108 Lake street.

IRON, STEEL, Heavy Hardware. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., 193 & 195 South Water-St., Chicago, Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in IRON AND STEEL, NAILS, NORWAY NAIL RODS. Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Nuts, Washers, Rivets, Bolts, WOOD MATERIALS, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, BENT STOCK, &c. MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED Thimble Skeins and Boxes. BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS.

ONE FIRE WILL LAST THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-kindling IN THE LITTLEFIELD COAL BURNERS. For sale by VAN SCHAACK, 47 State Street, sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

THE PEACE MAKER COOK STOVE, Has six Boiler Holes of Full Size, And a Roasting and Broiling Chamber, In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, [illegible] before the fire; and Broiling be done over live coals, without any fumes or smoke [illegible] into the room. Sold by VAN SCHAACK, No. 47 STATE STREET.

New Advertisements.

DRY GOODS FOR CASH. Cooley, Farwell & Co., 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE! Have in store the LARGEST STOCK Of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered in Chicago, consisting of DOMESTICS, Sheetings, Shirtings, Drillings, Jeans, Ticks, Stripes, Denims, Checks, Woolen and Cotton Flannels—(VERY CHEAP.) Cloths & Cassimeres, All Woolens, suitable for Men's wear. PRINTS, Merrimack, Hamilton, Allen, Richmond, American and other brands. DRESS GOODS, Every variety. WHITE GOODS. A full assortment. Yankee Notions Hosiery! SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, Buckskin Gloves and Mittens, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest figures made in this market for FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS. Our salesroom cover a space of 60 by 180 feet—the largest West of the seaboard—giving us unsurpassed facilities for showing goods. N. B.—Orders will receive PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

CASTINGS, CASTINGS.—We are prepared to do IRON CASTINGS Of all sizes and descriptions, on very favorable terms. Also, MACHINIST work of all kinds, either new or repairing. Our facilities, both in the Foundry and Machine Shop, are complete, and all work will be done in the best of style and on short notice. Office, 117 South Water street, up-stairs. CHAS. STARRETT, Ag't.

PRINTS, DOMESTICS! 5,000 Packages DRY GOODS, At Less than Eastern Value. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 40 & 42 Lake Street, HAVE NOW IN STORE AND OFFER TO THEIR FRIENDS AND THE TRADE THE Largest Stock of DRY GOODS West of New York, comprising all the newest and most attractive goods of the season, all of which will be sold at prices much under Eastern value. CASH BUYERS Will here find a splendid stock that will pay them well to examine.

BOOTS AND SHOES. The Largest, Best Assorted and Cheapest Stock in the Market. WARRANTED GOODS Now in store, which the trade will do well to examine before buying elsewhere. Davis, Sawyer & Co., No. 42 LAKE STREET.

WHOLESALE ONLY. LAMPS! LAMPS! Oils, Oils, Oils, Kier's, Ardesco and Lucesco Carbon Oils, AXLE GREASE. Prince Royal Oval or Round Double Twisted Pressed or Blown XXX Chimnies, FOUR TO A POUND. CHAS. L. NOBLE, 175 LAKE STREET.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Commencing Monday, Sept. 29, AND DURING THE WEEK. Arlington & Donniker's MINSTRELS, Fourteen Star Performers, In all their NEW and ORIGINAL Styles of SOIREES DE ETHIOPE, who Challenge the Profession to Compete with them. Doors open at 7 o'clock, To Commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 Cts. CHAS. S. WOOD, Business Manager.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. J. H. McVICKER .... Sole owner and manager. Engagement of the celebrated Comedian, MR. CHANFRAU, Who will appear in a series of his Popular Characters in which he has achieved a reputation second to no artist in the country, having been received in every city of the Union with unbounded applause. He will appear this evening as Badger, the Fast Clerk, and Jerry Clip, the Stage Struck Barber. The great sensation play, MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW YORK. [illegible] GRAND DANCE .... Miss Jennie Hight. Monday, Sept. 29th, the performance will conclude with the protean Comedy of THE WIDOW'S VICTIM, In which Mr. Chanfrau will assume three characters, introducing his inimitable imitations of FORREST, BOOTH, KEAN, BARNEY WILLIAMS, JIM CROW RICE. Jane Chatterly .... Miss Hosmer. Fudge .... Mr. Dillon. [illegible] .... Mrs. Astley.

ANTONIO BROTHERS' GREAT World Circus and Gymnasium, Will exhibit at Chicago, on Washington street, (opposite the Court House) On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday, Sept. 29th & 30th and 1st & 2d of Oct. First performance on Monday night at 7 o'clock P. M. On and after Tuesday performances each day at 2 and 7 o'clock P. M. [illegible] Seats for everybody. This Company consists of the Best collection of Riders. Superb Band of Horses, Unsurpassable Gymnasts, Magnificent Surroundings, Ever brought under one canvas. [illegible]

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, [illegible]

The Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1862.

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

The Louisville *Journal* discharged what vials of wrath it had in its shop, when the President called for seventy-five thousand volunteers to put down the rebellion; and though, in their efforts, they greatly resembled the stink-pots that the French shot into Sevastopol, we have never heard that the President or anybody else was harmed thereby. We are of the opinion that the missiles which it is now shooting at Mr. Lincoln in consequence of his Emancipation proclamation will, though they smell just as bad, have no more deadly effect than the others to which we have referred. By the way, will not the *Journal* go over to the secessionists at once, and have done with its professions of loyalty? In the other camp its mouthings will always be in order.

JAMES S. WADSWORTH.

The nomination of Gen. James S. Wadsworth of Genessee county, as Republican candidate for Governor of New York, will be the cause of congratulation among all loyal men in the West, who have the honor of that gentleman's acquaintance. Of mature years, of unblemished personal integrity, politically the most faithful of the faithful, the possessor of undoubted administrative talent, the inheritor of great wealth which is wholly at the service of his country, he is to-day one of the most prominent men of the great State to which he belongs. When the country called for the aid of its sons, he was among the first to answer; and though offered a high position at the outset, with that modesty which is as becoming as his merit, he declined to accept official honor, preferring to serve the cause in a private capacity, or by his money and his advice. His scruples were at last overcome, and as a Brigadier General of volunteers, he has been, as he is now, doing the Republic inestimable service. Mr. Wadsworth is not a politician in any but the best meaning of the word. He is not an intriguer nor an office seeker. He is a Christian gentleman of profound convictions and unquestioned patriotism, every drop of whose blood is at the service of the country to which he is devoted. Lucky will it be for New York if such men as he can always be called to guide her destinies. He will assuredly be elected.

ABOUT GEN. BUELL.

Our dispatches from Washington mention that the opinion prevails there that Gen. Don Carlos Buell is about to be removed to make room for a more energetic and capable successor. The whole West, from Ohio to Nebraska, hopes that this report is true. The General has not, in all that region, a dozen men who would dare to shame their good sense by defending the policy that he has pursued, or the campaign that he has made. The outcry against him is as universal as it is necessary and just. In truth, men have ceased to wonder at his culpable inefficiency, being now accustomed to its results. And in this matter the people are not mistaken. Their idea of what ought to have been done, squares exactly with the military capabilities of the situation; popular instinct and the strictest deductions of strategical science are in perfect accord. And we need only point out the leading facts which compelled his late, and we hope, his last retreat, to prove all we say and to justify all the indignant words that the people are disposed to utter.

Let the reader take the map and study the situation: Gen. Buell's line extended from Decatur, on the right, to Stevenson on the left, a distance of eighty-five miles, the line of occupation being covered by a railroad in perfect order, and with a large equipment of cars and engines. He had under his command quite 50,000 of the best troops in the army of the United States—men seasoned by the experience of the war, and whose fighting qualities were unquestioned. The battle of Shiloh had been fought, Corinth had been evacuated, the enemy had fled no one knew whither; but, as any general ought to have suspected, a larger part of that dispersed force, was sent eastward into East Tennessee and to Richmond. Here, then, and at that time, was the critical place and hour for both the Eastern and Western campaigns. Gen. Buell was intermediate between our army at Corinth and the army of the Potomac; and had he had the energy to use the advantages thrown into his lap, he could have prevented the disasters of the seven days' fighting on the Chickahominy, the advance of the enemy upon Louisville and Cincinnati, Pope's terrible reverses on the Rappahannock, and his own retreat. No commander, since the war begun, has had more brilliant opportunities to make a splendid reputation for himself, and to confer unmeasured benefits upon his country. But what did he do? With abundant military stores, transportation, artillery and ammunition, he guarded rebel crops until they ripened. He could have moved with a fraction of his force upon Chattanooga, occupied it, and thus delivered East Tennessee, and carried salvation to the loyal men there whom our Government has so shamefully abused by its neglect. But he was busy in violating a law of Congress by sending back the slaves of rebels, who had escaped to our lines. Taking Chattanooga, which was then comparatively unguarded, he would have had a choice of plans to move toward Atlanta, and compel a precipitate rush of the rebel army from all quarters to Georgia, to prevent the occupation and subjugation of that State; or he could have moved upon Knoxville, and prevented the invasion of Kentucky which has since been made. But he had not got through with his tea drinking with the she-rebels of Alabama, who have dubbed him the "very best General in the Federal army"—for them and theirs. Within seventy miles of his left, at Rome, were very extensive rebel iron, powder and percussion-cap factories, all of which were at his mercy when he pleased to take them. But the workshops are still in full blast. Not an inch did he move toward them—not an inch. Here, along the line that we have described, Gen. Buell *lay two months*, his magnificent army—the very flower of the youth of the West—doing menial service for the secesh by whom they were surrounded. He was busy court-martialing the officers under his command, for making war.

We should not complain so much of his shameful inaction, if he had persuaded the enemy to imitate his example. But while he was thus fooling away his time, his enemy was busy. Kirby Smith was concentrating at Knoxville, and Gen. Bragg at Chattanooga. A single demonstration, and a single battle in which our forces *could not have been beaten*, would have compelled both Bragg and Smith to fall back far into Georgia, perhaps below Atlanta. But Buell suffered their preparations to go on without interruption. And now see what was the result; our line extended from the West to the East, as we have said, from Decatur to Stevenson. Our base was Louisville, and the line of communication and supply [illegible] through Nashville. *This [illegible] the line of our communication at right angles, but obliquely.* [illegible] Decatur our right; Louisville, our base; and Chattanooga the place of rebel concentration, and we have a *triangle of which the leg from Chattanooga to Louisville is shorter than from Decatur to the same place.* Hence, when the rebels, after two months preparation crossed the Tennessee river, at Harrison above Chattanooga, and commenced their march North, *they were on the shortest road to our base*, and Don Carlos had either to suffer his communications to be cut, or to retreat. He chose the latter, and the race began. Giving up the fruits of a year's endeavor—of we know not how many lives, or how much money—he moved back in the line of his advance, abandoning everything we had gained, as he fled.

THE COMPLAINERS.

What do they want? Has not the country had sufficient experience with the policy that has been pursued since the war broke out to make the wish for a change almost universal? Or shall we expend another thousand million of dollars, lose another 100,000 to 150,000 lives, and run the ship of State still nearer the fatal breakers, before a new policy is accepted? The necessity for a change admitted, what we ask, could the President have done except that very thing that he has done? Would any desire that the domination of Jeff. Davis be submitted to? Are there any who would consent to a plan of operations more pro-slavery in its results than the plans that have been worked out? We dare say that of the twenty-two millions of Northern people there are not ten thousand who would not rather see the country from Maine to California burned with fire, rather than that rebel rule should be extended over it; and on the question of minor concessions to the pro-slavery element in the conduct of the war, our people would be almost if not quite as unanimous. The President had, then, but one course left. To continue his efforts for the preservation of the Union was his duty, imposed by obligations of conscience that he could not disregard. He could not go backward, and say that he would, in the name of people, abandon the main issue and thus invite a cessation of hostilities; that people would have deposed him and set up a provisional government, had he attempted the consummation of a cowardly and treasonable endeavor like that. There was but one course left, and his proclamation is just as much an outgrowth of the situation of the country, as the oak is a product of the ground. He could not have refused to put his hand to it, and remained true to his oath. The constitutional power to enforce the order that the document promulgates, is as clear as that any one of his generals in the field has the constitutional right to seize a rebel horse, a cannon or a car load of gunpowder. No lawyer will question that. The right is clear and indisputable. The necessity for action in this one direction being granted, and the right of action being well established, what, we inquire, have the President's assailants to complain of? Do not those who grumble and threaten thereby confess that their devotion to slavery is superior to their devotion to the Union? Let them answer.

THE CALL FOR LABOR.

VALPARAISO, Porter Co., Ind., Sept. 22, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Seeing, in your valuable paper, that Gen. Grant was sending North some 300 contrabands per day, I wish to know if it were possible for me to get some fifteen or sixteen good men, to work at fair wages, and how soon I could get them, &c., Will if necessary, give references.

P.S.—There is quite a number here who would employ them, if they can be had. Please answer, and oblige many readers of the TRIBUNE.

Yours truly D.

To all these letters as a class there can be but one response. There is no doubt of the great scarcity of labor in every department of industry, but no large supply can be looked for from the source indicated. It is impossible that there can or will be any large transfer of laborers from the South. The few from time to time arriving North, sent through the federal lines by the agency of the Government, bear only an insignificant relation to the number of laborers required to restore the equilibrium between demand and supply here. They come only upon compulsion, and reluctantly, a few waifs from the great mass with whose destiny deportation can have nothing to do.

The South is the home of the blacks and the hegira thence has always been constrained, the unfortunate exiles fleeing sorrowingly from their great prison house of oppression. A better day has dawned, and the blacks will be swift and keen to read its promise. For their future they see freedom, and that too, in a section whose climate and soil are most coveted by them. At no time in the history of the country has any considerable movement of blacks northward been less than now, and the period can not be far distant when the current will set in quite the opposite direction. In former times, the fugitives from bondage have comprised the most vigorous and daring of the slaves. This is precisely the class the present aspects now most strongly appeal to, that they remain where they are and wait a little longer. The transfer of the more helpless and dependant class is a simple impossibility. They will remain at the South, save in the few scattered parties that find their way northward. The great problem of free labor will be wrought out upon the very soil where slavery has filled its measure of iniquities, conspired and failed; and with the very race it has made its victims.

In this pressing call for labor we read a glorious promise of the future in store for this country when the war is past. The South impoverished, wasted and devastated will furnish an abundant field for the employment of every fibre of muscle, white or black, within its territory, and under free labor will bloom as never before. The North by the rich rewards it will offer for industry will win back the sons it has lent to the trade of arms, and will invite, on such terms as were never offered before, the immigration of the old world. The first and only duty now is to end the war. All the rest is inevitably in store.

WHAT A DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL THINKS.

The Carbondale (Jackson county) *Times* takes strong grounds against the recent Copperhead convention of this State. It says first that there was no need of the convention, because every other interest should be swallowed up in the great effort to save the government—"all men should be patriots; those who are not are traitors." 2d, in this convention forty counties were not represented, consequently a majority of the convention did not express the will of the majority of the State. 3d, the proceedings of the convention were contrary to Democratic usage—the candidates being nominated before the resolutions were adopted. 4th, a full and free expression of opinion was not allowed. Judge Scates made every effort possible to obtain the reading of a series of resolutions altogether proper for such a body. 5th, it objects to the resolutions because, as a whole, they do not come up to what it believes to be the true standard of devotion to the Union. The *Times*, in co-regard to the candidates nominated, says:

It is our sincere belief that the members of this convention, as a general thing, have been more anxious to serve their country in a civil than in a military capacity. We believe in honoring the brave, and T. Lyle Dickey, who has won honor and glory on the battle field, was slaughtered for a man who probably never shouldered a musket or buckled on a sword in his country's service. We do not intend to feel bound by the action of any convention, but we will support no man for any office in the gift of the people who is not and has not been sound on the Union question.

We are in favor of using all the means God and nature has placed in our power for the ending of this rebellion. We are in favor of confiscating every inch of soil, every dollar's worth of personal property, and every "nigger," big, little, old or young, belonging to those in arms against the government. We shall stand by the government in all her struggles, and endeavor to sustain the arms of the brave boys who are dying in our defense. Such is our politics.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TEN LECTURES, OR SKETCHES FROM DOMESTIC LIFE, by Mrs. M. A. Livermore, Chicago. P. C. Griggs & Co., 39 and 41 Lake st.

A neat little volume, the contents of which are neatly set forth in the title. The authoress, the esteemed lady of one of our resident clergymen, wields a ready and graceful pen, and a genial and excellent spirit runs through the whole. The book will be read with pleasure and profit in the home circle; pleasure because the incidents are well chosen and graphically clothed; profit, as they bear always an excellent moral.

☞ Messrs. Dorion and Holton, members of the Canadian ministry, have tendered their resignations to the governor general. He has not yet accepted them.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proclamation of Freedom and its Consequences—How West Point will Receive it—The Removal of Buell Under Consideration—The Battle of Antietam—Statement of Gen. Hooker's Official Report—Facts not before Stated—Who and What is Fitz John Porter.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1862.

The rubicon is crossed. The president has at length unsheathed the terrible sword of freedom, and the rebellion is doomed. Not so soon as it would have been had the act been immediate, but surely within six months, if the proclamation be enforced to the letter, and every general and every military governor, who will not do his utmost to make it effectual, removed. The South will be conquered and colonized by a new race of white men. The friends of the South in the loyal States will be unmasked, and the men who want the rebellion put down, regardless of all other considerations, will have a rallying point and will form, what they could hardly claim to be, while Delphic oracles only come from the White House, an administration party. The result, in a word, will be that the South will be subjugated by war, and the peace party of the North will be vanquished at the polls in the fall elections. The word of deliverance has come late, but it has come, I trust and believe, in season.

I have no doubt that the great majority of the people, civilians and soldiers, will support the administration heartily in this as they have done in every other vigorous measure against the rebellion. A majority would have voted to issue the proclamation, had it been left to the people to decide. That majority will be immensely swelled by that large body of men, who have no opinions of their own except that it is their duty to support the government, or who side with the stronger party. There is foolish talk about the army. "I'm *afraid*," said an old gentleman of the National *Intelligencer* school, "that McClellan and his troops will march upon Washington." I believe, on the contrary, that McClellan will give in his adhesion to the principles of the proclamation. I know that most of his generals do. Burnside, Banks, Hooker, Heintzelman, Sumner, Keys, Sigel, Dana, Sedgwick, are most of them certainly, and all probably in its favor. Are not Hunter, also, and Curtis, and Butler, and Mitchel, and Grant, and Logan, and McClellan, and Pope? I don't believe that even Buell will take ground, openly against it. If he does it will be all the easier for the government to do, as it should have done long ago, remove him. There are grounds for thinking, by the by, whatever he does, unless it be the extremely improbable thing of gaining a victory, Buell will soon be superseded. Heintzelman and Hunter have been thought of for his place—but nothing has yet been definitely determined.

No, West Point will submit, with an ill grace, in the case of some of its representatives, but it will submit to swallow the dose of freedom. The reign of West Point politics, a paragraph concerning which in a previous letter, has caused the peace Democrats and the *National Intelligencer* so much vexation of spirit, is at an end. Its sceptre is broken never to be resumed, unless slavery shall again get possession of the government. Thanks to the president—victory did not, as the Western senator whom I quoted, affirmed, put us back six months, by putting the conduct of the war into the hands of men not in dead earnest as to suppress the rebellion. On the contrary it opened still wider the the doors of the temple of Janus, not to be closed again till slavery, as well as its rebellious partisans has been conquered.

In speaking of General Hooker, in my last letter to you, as pre-eminent among all the officers "who took part" in the battle of Antietam Creek, I did not mean to disparage General McClellan, but simply to exclude him from consideration at the moment, since he did not actively "take part" in the fight. In what sense he may have formed a plan of attack, and caused it to be executed, are questions not necessary to discuss here. No one claims that he was actively engaged himself.

I think that it will appear in Gen. Hooker's official report that he was in command of the right, and that he conducted the battle there, as I stated the other day, at his own discretion and upon his own responsibility, untrammeled by orders. His report will, if I am correctly informed, in all material points confirm the general truthfulness of the admirable description of the battle by a special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, which journals all over the country are copying. It will, however, add some facts not hitherto known to the public. That Gen. Hooker's design, as the letter which he received yesterday from Gen. McClellan indicates, was to gain the main road in the enemy's rear, the only road of retreat, which was about a mile from the advanced position taken by Hooker; that this would have been done, and thus the enemy's flank turned and his rout rendered complete, had not a wound forced the general off the field at the moment when he was preparing to lead Gen. Sumner's corps to the attack; that Gen. Sumner, probably in consequence of not understanding the lay of the land or the nature of the proper movement threw away his strength, are facts which either appear in the report or are deducible from it. The preceding narrative is in brief this: On Tuesday night, Gen. Hooker being on the extreme right, forded the Antietam and pushed the rebel pickets whom he found on the opposite bank, steadily back for four miles, following along the crest of a ridge which ran at a short distance from the river and almost parallel with it. After four hours of this work, he found, at 9 o'clock, the heavy masses of the enemy in front of his corps, too heavy to be attacked by one corps, unsupported, at that hour of the night. So Hooker halted his men who lay on their arms within easy rifle shot of the enemy, and at once dispatched a message to Gen. McClellan, embracing the facts of the situation and requesting that the corps of Gens. Mansfield and Sumner be ordered to support him at daylight. The request was granted, but not a man of the supports arrived before 9 o'clock, for what reason is not clear. Reinforcements or no reinforcements, there was nothing for Gen. Hooker to do but to attack. At dawn he mounted his horse, examined the ground, estimated the strength of the enemy, and rapidly made his dispositions. He computed the rebel force opposed to him at 50,000. His corps numbered only 15,000; but on his left the ridge descended to low, swampy ground, over which he could not be successfully flanked, and Gen. Doubleday firmly held his right with heavy batteries. Hooker concluded that his 15,000 were a match at the point of attack for any number that the enemy could mass on this narrow ridge. So he pushed forward beating the enemy back for a mile or more until his centre reached a corn field. Doubleday on the right and Ricketts on the left were fiercely contending with the enemy, but in front of Meade's division, which formed the centre and at the same time was supporting the wings, there appeared to be no enemy. Gen. Hooker halted the advance of this division behind the slope of the hill and rode forward to reconnoitre. Cannonading and musketry to right and left; in front only the rustling corn. "But," he thought to himself, "were I the rebel general I would mask my troops in the hollow beyond and would suddenly attack the enemy's centre in the hope of piercing it." He rode back and ordered one brigade to be put on its belly, just over the hill and out of sight of the enemy. Hardly had this been done before the sound of heavy bodies of men silently marching up came from the direction of the quiet corn field. As the front rank reached the crest of the hill, the recumbent brigade rose with a yell, delivered its fire and pursued the surprised and flying enemy—"running in all directions," says an eye-witness," as I never saw men run before." Our whole line took advantage of this opportune repulse and pushed on, halting only at the positions assigned. This, because Gen. Hooker was unwilling to advance his corps too far from its supports, and because he had not acquainted himself with the nature of the ground beyond. Gen. Hooker intended to keep his own corps at the points which they had just won, and to advance at the head of Sumner's corps, which was then only two miles to the rear and fast coming up, until he had reached the main road, to which reference was made above. But as he was making final arrangements, he was disabled. And this is what is meant by the assertion, made on all hands, that the enemy would have been routed had Hooker continued in command.

Another fact, which will not, I presume, appear in any official reports, but which is indubitable. On Monday night, the Monday after the battle of South Mountain, and the day before Hooker crossed the Antietam, the enemy had moved but a short distance from the first battle field and Gen. Hooker was desirous of attacking at once. He had received information in which he placed confidence to the effect that thirty thousand men had left Lee, earlier in the afternoon, to participate in the attack on Harper's Ferry—where it was then supposed they were needed—and that Lee himself was keeping our whole army at bay with not more than thirty or forty thousand. Gen. Hooker had this information from a man who had overheard the consultation of Lee with his generals, being in adjoining apartment, and had ridden post-haste to inform the Union army. Gen. Hooker laid these facts before Gen. McClellan and urged the importance of making an immediate attack while the enemy was still weakened by the withdrawal of so large a part of his force. The request was denied, for what reason is unknown. Next morning the enemy had disappeared. The day after was the battle of Antietam Creek.

In my former letter I may have done injustice to General Burnside. Those who should know say that he was unwilling to press his attack for the reason that he had but 16,000 men with whom to make it, and only Fitz John Porter to depend upon for support, in whom he placed no confidence. Therefore he delayed until the close of the day, in the expectation that darkness would prevent the rebels from driving him back. The event proved the justice of both the suspicion and the expectation. Fitz John Porter declined, and Gen. McClellan did not oblige him to send even a brigade to Burnside's relief, and darkness closed the battle. I find that other generals beside those who suffered from his conduct or misconduct at the battle of Manassas, feel no confidence whatever in Fitz-John Porter whom they call McClellan's "evil genius." The affair of the 19th, in which Porter sent a brigade over the Potomac up a steep hill and into the midst of the enemy, by whom they were massacred in a way very similar to that, which makes so sinister the name of Ball's Bluff, will not increase the trust of the army in this officer. The beginning of his career was unfortunate. He was Patterson's assistant adjutant general and chief of staff, and, it is said upon good authority, dissuaded him from marching upon Winchester, so as at least to check Johnson while McDowell was fighting the battle of Bull Run. The first great disaster of the war is thus, if this be correct, like the last disgraceful slaughter, attributable to him.

SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE.

The Convention—The Ticket—It is assailed by the masses generally—Mr. Ingersoll—Why he will run ahead of his Ticket—The Vote of Mr. Butz—Butler and Bateman—The Southern Democratic Counties closely divided on the Ticket—The Conspiracy to carry Illinois out of the Union—Confirmatory facts of the same—The howl at the Proclamation suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus—Consolidation of Regiments—Regiments sent forward as soon as mustered.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 26, 1862.

A press of other duties interposed to prevent me from preparing my usual letter.

The convention is over, and the city resumes its wonted air of a quiet, country place. The impression left upon the minds of the public by the convention and its action, is excellent. The ticket is regarded as one of the strongest that could have been nominated. There is no need of denying that some Republicans, mostly the friends of particular candidates, however, would have preferred what is called a straight Republican for Congressman at Large But the young men and the masses of the party, who look to the principles rather than to persons, saw in Mr. Ingersoll the man to unite the Union people of the entire State in defense of the Union. The leading Democrats here, or at least many of them, frankly admit the success of our ticket. But they say Mr. Ingersoll will run behind, because many of your old Republicans, whom you have set aside, will cut the ticket. But in this I think they are greatly mistaken. It is always an error to suppose that the masses of the people care for mere men. The contrary is the fact. Fate itself is scarcely more remorseless than the public. They look upon men as the mere instruments of their will. There may be cases—(for instance, where a favorite leader, who had long done battle for the principles of a party is slaughtered by a faction, as was the case with Stephen A. Douglas,) in which the masses run counter to the dictum of the men who represent them in convention. But in these cases the reason is to be found in the fact that their representatives have deserted their principles in slaughtering the man that was the representative of those principles. I shall be rather surprised if Mr. Ingersoll does not run ahead of his ticket, for several reasons.

In the first place, Mr. Ingersoll is a man who is bound to be popular with the masses. He is a gentleman of fine physique, just the fellow to take with those who like to see a well set up man, with a great, massive head on a broad pair of shoulders. His voice is good, his chest deep and expansive, his whole frame indicative of strong physical and mental qualities; great vitality, large alimentativeness, etc.—in fine, a man who will go through any amount of labor without it affecting him injuriously.

In the first place Mr. Ingersoll was brought up in Egypt, where I believe he was more than once elected to the Legislature. He has for some time lived in Peoria with his brother, the celebrated Col. Bob. Ingersoll, one of the most talented and popular Democrats in the State. Clark has not yet the reputation of Robert, but I believe that before the campaign is over, he will be considered one of the most rising men in the State.

In the third place, he is a young and ardent man, full of enthusiasm and feeling, just the man to stir up the masses wherever he presents himself. The young will rally to his standard because of his sympathy with them; the old will stand by him because of his manly courage and patriotism.

In the further place Mr. Ingersoll will canvass the entire State, and being at home in the Southern as well as the Northern sections, he will be able to speak to thousands who never never before heard the words of liberty as well as patriotism from the lips of a Democrat, who but a few short years dwelt among them. (He was at one time a partner in the law business with the notorious William J. Allen, member of Congress, lately arrested for treason.)

Cook county and one or two other northern counties turned the tide in favor of Mr. Ingersoll during the balloting, seventeen votes from your county and about fifteen to nineteen of Mr. Ferry's supporters going over to him. Cook had steadily supported Mr. Butz, and would have stayed by him to the last had there been any hope of his nomination. Mr. Butz received a very flattering vote indeed; and had not the imperative necessity of nominating a war Democrat, and just such an one as Mr. Ingersoll, who would thoroughly canvass the State, overrode every other consideration, I have no doubt Mr. Butz would have been nominated. And that gentleman, as the matter stands, may consider himself to have achieved almost a success, running up closely to the vote given to such old citizens and Republican wheel-horses as Messrs. Grimshaw and Bromwell.

It is needless for me to say anything concerning two such men as Wm. Butler and Newton Bateman. They are known all over the State. Their official conduct has been approved of all men, and no better selections for the respective offices of treasurer and superintendent of public instruction could be made. They will be elected by large majorities.

A gentleman who has been in the southern part of the state informs me that in many counties heretofore strongly Democratic the contest this fall, it is acknowledged by prominent Democrats, will be exceedingly close. The Democracy is divided into what we call war and anti-war Democrats. The war Democrats, without exception, will vote the Union ticket; the anti-war, of course, the Democratic. In Washington and adjoining counties, Don Morrison is the leader. These counties, a few days since, held a convention of anti-war men at Carlisle, and passed the usual anti-war and anti-administration resolutions. Another gentleman informs me that P. B. Fouke of that region will support the administration, and my friend insists upon it, the Union ticket, judging from a conversation he had with him at Springfield during the session of the Vallandigham convention, into which Fouke refused to go. There has, however, for some time been a personal feud between Fouke and Morrison similar to that between Josh Allen and Logan, and I need not wonder if there were some truth in the statement.

From the first day that I arrived in this city, which was at the time of the assembling of the constitutional convention, I suspected that a conspiracy existed among the leading Democrats to take this State out of the Union. Time only added certainty to my suspicions. Conversations of leading Democrats in the convention were reported to me, which clearly indicated that something was afoot. All these conversations had but one bearing, and involved but one idea, and that was, that the position of Illinois was naturally with the South. At the same time the dissolution of the Union was looked upon as a foregone conclusion. In that event, it was reiterated that the Mississippi could not be in the hands of a foreign power, that Illinois must go with the States of the river valley, &c., &c. I have sent you many items confirmatory of these suspicions, the discovery of the Knights of the Golden Circle conspiracy, the arrest of Allen and others, the hundreds of letters from the loyal people of the southern part of the State, &c. The affidavits published by the TRIBUNE, the arrest of Johnson, of Galena, and his statements made while in prison, were also so many more confirmatory proofs, that a plot exists in which the leading Democrats are the chief actors, and that that plot is of a similar character to those which took Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee out of the Union against the consent of many of their inhabitants. As further confirmation that such a conspiracy exists, I send you the following, which I find in the London correspondence of the New York *Times* of the 9th inst., and which may have escaped your notice. It will be seen that it was written in advance of the President's late proclamation suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, yet curiously enough anticipates that important document:

"The correspondent of the London *Herald*, whose name, character, and antecedents are well known in England, and whose feelings and notions are, by some at least, well understood, lets a very black cat out of the bag in one of his recent letters. I have before this given you an intimation of a conspiracy on the part of leading Northern Democrats to carry over at least three Northern States to the southern confederacy. These States are Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. I ought, perhaps, to include Illinois How far this project has been carried toward its attempted realization, it would be difficult to say. You have more accurate information than I can gather here. But, if as far advanced as I think it probable, an effort will be made at the coming elections. It is certain that leading Democratic politicians in these three States write to their friends here very hopefully of the success of such a scheme. If the government at Washington has knowledge of the existence of such a plot, and cannot quietly defeat it, it might be necessary to declare martial law in these States, and imprison at least the leaders of the Democratic party. Martial law, in fact, is the only law for a country engaged in a civil war. Just before I left New York, I asked a Democratic anti-war editor if he expected to be sent down to Fort Lafayette, 'Most likely,' was his reply, 'if the government does not break us up, we shall certainly break up the government.' The editor was not imprisoned, I believe, but his paper was suppressed, which answered the same purpose."

The whole of the doings and sayings of the late Vallandigham convention in this city, including the candidates and the speeches, especially those of Allen and Richardson were confirmatory of the above extract.

You may be sure that the Democratic leaders will howl at the last proclamation of the president, as they have done at the emancipation one. They howl at every thing that tends to preserve the Union. They howl at confiscation, at the use of negroes in any shape, at emancipation, and above all, at arrests for treason. Their howling at the latter is natural enough, seeing that they are themselves traitors.

Orders have been received from Washington to immediately consolidate the ten regiments in the State which have not yet filled up their ranks. There are one or two companies needed to fill up each. The officers of these regiments must bestir themselves or some of them will necessarily have to give up their commissions. I learn that the "Dunne Legion in your city will be filled up with two Irish companies from Peoria. This will enable them to elect their officers, Messrs. O'Meara and Stewart.

The statement in the *Times* of your city that this, as well as other Northern States, have been holding back their volunteers, is wholly untrue. The regiments from this State have gone off as soon as mustered in, and many of them even before they had received their arms and supplies. The regiments are not yet armed, nor have they received their necessary equipments. As soon as these are obtained, they are despatched immediately, as per order of the general government.

Hon. Leonard Swett has been nominated as the Republican Union candidate in this (the 8th,) and Hon. S. W. Moulton in the 9th district. Mr. Swett is a Republican and Mr. Moulton a war Democrat and a gentleman of high scholarly attainments. He would adorn any position to which he might be elevated.

The first frost of the season was remarked here on Thursday morning last. ZETA.

☞ A man from Charleston says that the 600 houses burned in the great fire have as yet been replaced by only ten small brick stores.

ROCK RIVER M. E. CONFERENCE.

Annual Session, held at Joliet.

[From Our Own Reporter.]

JOLIET, Sept. 26, 1862.

THIRD DAY.

The Conference opened its morning session at 8 o'clock. Devotional exercises conducted by Rev. J. W. Agard.

Various reports were presented and referred to the proper committees for action.

The examination of effective elders was concluded, with the exception of the German districts.

Locations were granted in the few cases where requests were made.

The different standing committees have not yet concluded their labors, but are working industriously to close up the business in their charge.

Bishop Baker and his cabinet are considering at every vacant hour the interests of the different charges in the Conference, and settling the important list of appointments. This task is no sinecure, the subject being fraught with intricate complications, not often of easy solution.

After the morning session, Bishop Baker, the presiding elders and a few ministers proper, repaired to the Penitentiary, where a bountiful dinner was provided for their reception. An hour or two was passed most pleasantly in examining the details of prison management, aided by the courteous guidance and explanations of the officers.

The greater portion of to-day's session was taken up in settling the relations of Dr. O. H. Tiffany to the Conference. The circumstances of his case, which have already been spread before the public, were examined in minute detail. The withdrawal from conference relations which had been presented by Dr. Tiffany was unanimously refused, and his character as a minister in full standing, after a full discussion, was passed without a dissenting voice. The result could have been no otherwise, and Dr. Tiffany meets only sympathy for the unfortunate and false position in which circumstances had placed him.

The audience room of the church was filled this afternoon, an energetic war sermon being delivered by Rev. T. C. Young.

In the evening, a Sabbath school anniversary was held, full of interest and to be remembered hereafter with most pleasant associations.

The annual missionary sermon will, by appointment of the Bishop, be delivered by Dr. O. H. Tiffany on Saturday afternoon, and the missionary anniversary will take place in the evening.

Hon. Grant Goodrich of Chicago is present, and addressed the Conference at length, this morning, by invitation.

FROM GEN. HURLBUT'S DIVISION.

The Brigade Commanders—The 53d Illinois—Whereabouts of Western Troops—Expedition of Gen. Sherman's Brigade, &c., &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

FORT HALL, FOURTH DIVISION, BOLIVAR, Tenn., Sept. 21, 1862.

Brigadier General Lawman commands the 1st, and Brigadier General James C. Veatch the 2d brigade of the division. The former was formerly colonel of the Iowa 3d, and distinguished himself in the battle of Belmont, where he was picked up by Taylor's Chicago battery, dangerously wounded, and carried off the field. He was soon after promoted to his present position. Brigadier General Veatch was colonel of the 25th Indiana. His reputation as an officer is excellent. He is cool and determined in a fight, a strict disciplinarian, and a gentleman.

Colonel W. H. W. Cushman of the 53d Illinois has resigned and gone home to his residence at Ottawa. The Lieutenant Colonel (Hitts) is sick, and absent; and no major being commissioned, Captain McClennahan has, by order of General Hurlbut, taken command of the regiment.

The following are among the regiments and batteries at this post:

3d Iowa infantry, Col. Williams; 28th Illinois, Col. A. K. Johnson; 53d Illinois, Capt. McClenahan; 41st Illinois, Col. J. C. Pugh; 32d Illinois, Col. John Logan; 53d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Wolfe; 25th Indiana, Col. W. H. Morgan; 53d Indiana, Col. Wm. Q. Gresham; 14th Illinois, Col. Cyrus Hall; 15th Illinois, Col. Turner; 46th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Jones; 2d Illinois cavalry, Col. Noble; 5th Ohio, Col. Taylor.

BATTERIES—Capt. W. H. Bolton, Chicago; Capt. I. A. Burrows, 7th Ohio; Capt. Edw. Spears, 15th Ohio; Capt. Chas. Mann's 2d Missouri; Capt. Rodgers' Lockport Illinois battery, formerly Capt. McAllister's; Capt. Gumbarth, 2d Illinois; Capt. Dressey, 2d Illinois.

Capt. G. C. Gumbarth is now chief of artillery. He is a competent officer and liked by the batteries of the division. Capt. Charles Mann was the first chief, and served in that capacity at Donelson and Shiloh. He was superseded last May by a ranking officer, since which time the duties of that office have been but poorly performed.

Yesterday Gen. Hurlbut, hearing that the enemy were located in considerable force between here and Grand Junction, ordered out Gen. Lawman's brigade. This afternoon information was received that his rear guard was attacked, and the general ordered out three regiments of Gen. Veatche's brigade and three batteries of artillery to their relief. Up to this hour, 10 o'clock p. m., there is no information respecting them.

Capt. Bolton's Chicago battery is mounted on Fort Hall, guarding the road leading north, also the railroad bridge across the Hatchie. The officers and men are in good health. We have communication with Columbus by railroad. A train arrives every morning at 9 o'clock, and one leaves every afternoon at 3 o'clock. Your paper is much sought for, and large quantities are sold on the arrival of each train. W.

ILLINOIS TROOPS IN TENNESSEE.

Their Sanitary Condition.

The following is the report of the condition of a portion of the Illinois State troops now in Jackson, Tennessee. Major Robb is the agent of Governor Yates to inquire into their condition, and provide the hospitals with stores, &c., &c.

JACKSON, Tenn., Sept. 20th, 1862.

To His Excellency, Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit to you the following report:

I am now receiving from Illinois about two shipments of vegetables per week, and have distributed to the following regiments and hospitals, 31st, 29th, 45th, 30th, 63d 8th, 20th, 18th, and 11th Illinois cavalry; court-house guard; five companies, and 49th; general hospital, first division, Stewarts battery and division hospitals. I have sent also twenty barrels to Bolivar and five to Trenton.

During the past five weeks I have received 250 packages of sanitary stores, and have distributed 240, many of them very large cases. The U. S. Sanitary Commission now have a large depot at Corinth, from which our regiment get abundant supplies.

Our troops are very much scattered, and constantly on the move; yet by personal inspection and by letter, I manage to supply their wants as far as possible. Since the receipt of vegetables, it would be idle for me to attempt "report" the many thanks and flattering encomiums left with me for your excellency by officers, surgeons, and soldiers. If you could witness the deep gratitude, and hear the glad expressions of the soldiers, I think your excellency, and our friends at home, would feel yourselves doubly paid for your efforts in their behalf.

On Gen. Ross assuming command here, I paid my respects to him. He received me very courteously and expressed great interest in sanitary matters. "He said that it was with great pleasure he had noticed the efforts of the different sanitary commissions and State authorities in behalf of the soldiers; that he felt a great interest in all that pertained to their welfare, and that he would do himself the pleasure of calling at my headquarters; that I would always find him willing to consult, and ready to advise withme, in reference to my duties. I cannot refrain from mentioning also, that on the second day of his arrival here, he paid a visit to the general hospital, and in company with the surgeon in charge, visited the different wards, conversed with the sick, advised with the surgeons and expressed great sympathy for the patriots and much interest in the institution, which was something new in the federal occupation of Jackson. The fact is, what with his true fidelity to the Union, his no sympathy policy with the traitors of our country, his gentlemanly bearing and courteous treatment of all who approach him, have won all hearts.

Gen. Logan, since his return, has infused new life into his command; great activity prevails in every department. We have no military loungers in Jackson. Our soldiers are at their posts, and officers with their commands.

An order was issued, on the 2d inst., that all persons residing in Madison county send in and report immediately three-fourths of all the able-bodied male slaves, between the ages of sixteen and forty-five years, owned and held by them, which slaves will be employed on the fortifications, or assigned to such other labor as may be deemed necessary. Any failure to comply with the order subjects the parties to be arrested for disloyalty, and their property confiscated. A very beneficial effect is already perceptible. When slaves seek refuge within our lines now, they are either employed by the hospitals or regiments, or as per the above order.

Our force here is small, and we are surrounded by guerilla bands, but Gen. Logan's command is made up of fighting men, and your excellency may rest confident that "the boys" will give a good account of themselves—as they always have done.

We learn to-day that Gen. Grant has taken the field, and we are in hourly expectation of stirring news from Corinth, or some point adjacent. We feel very confident that he will be able to cope with any force the rebels may bring against him. During the past three days some thirty car loads of contrabands have passed through Jackson *en route* to Columbus.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

T. P. ROBB.

☞ The "New Ironsides," the immense iron-clad steamer, which went to Philadelphia from Hampton Roads for additional repairs, sailed from the former port on Tuesday for the same destination. Her masts, spars and sails have all been put up, and many other improvements made both above and below deck. No changes have been made in her officers.

☞ Newbern papers represent that the campaign in North Carolina for Congressmen to represent the first and second districts at Washington is in active progress. Mr. Chas. Henry Foster, who has two or three times claimed an election to this position, and has as many times been rejected, is at work again doing his best to attain the congressional honors and dignity.

The Draft in Indiana.

From the office of J. P. Siddall, General Commissioner of Drafting in Indiana, we are furnished with an interesting exhibit of the military statistics of that State. The whole number of volunteers in Indiana is 100,377. The present number in service is 93,041. The names of 984 townships are published in a table showing the draft in each. 686 townships have furnished the full quota as well as the following entire counties: Brown, Clay, Crawford, Daviess, Jennings, Lawrence, Newton, Parke, Perry, Scott, Spencer, Switzerland, Vermillion, Warren and Waite.

The following is the number subject to draft by counties:

Adams	738	Madison	3463
Allen	4773	Marion	6931
Bartholomew	2415	Marshall	1971
Benton	469	Martin	895
Blackford	597	Miami	2341
Boone	2354	Monroe	1577
Brown	698	Montgomery	2594
Carroll	1971	Morgan	1694
Cass	2413	Newton	394
Clarke	2297	Noble	2723
Clay	1307	Ohio	669
Clinton	1570	Orange	1121
Crawford	867	Owen	1545
Daviess	1608	Parke	1656
Dearborn	2807	Perry	1497
Decatur	2481	Pike	1157
DeKalb	2105	Porter	1597
Delaware	2179	Posey	2019
Dubois	1397	Pulaski	836
Elkhart	2796	Putnam	2244
Fayette	1495	Randolph	2281
Floyd	2384	Ripley	2342
Fountain	2259	Rush	2369
Franklin	2298	Scott	673
Fulton	1135	Shelby	2650
Gibson	1566	Spencer	1699
Grant	2578	Starke	296
Greene	1565	Steuben	1405
Hamilton	2349	St. Joseph	2659
Hancock	1699	Sullivan	1761
Harrison	2095	Switzerland	1495
Hendricks	1787	Tippecanoe	4055
Henry	2658	Tipton	991
Howard	1484	Union	1087
Huntington	1998	Vanderburgh	3135
Jackson	2163	Vermillion	1106
Jasper	488	Vigo	2951
Jay	1535	Wabash	2419
Jefferson	2975	Warren	1189
Jennings	1665	Warrick	1518
Johnson	2251	Washington	1894
Knox	1970	Wayne	3573
Kosciusko	2414	Wells	1377
Lagrange	1586	White	1059
Lake	1397	Whitley	1597
Laporte	3297		
Lawrence	1374	Total	173,178

Our Navy as it Is.

The Navy Register for 1862 is out. It is dated up to Sept. 1, but having been at press some time, it is slightly inaccurate. Annexed is a brief analysis of it:

	Officers 1862. Active.	Ret'd.	1861. Act'e.	Ret'd.
Rear Admirals	4	9	..	..
Commodores	13	17	..	..
Captains	40	32	78	15
Commanders	91	19	114	13
Lieut. Commanders	144	..	..	..
Lieutenants	90	23	321	30
Surgeons	80	26	69	..
Assistant Surgeons	118	..	36	..
Passed Asst. Surgeons	2	..	43	..
Paymasters	62	9	64	..
Assistant Paymasters	31	..	..	..
Chaplains	16	7	24	..
Prof'rs. of Mathematics	12	..	12	..
Masters in line promot'n	..	1	38	..
do. not in line promot'n	..	6	..	9
Passed Midshipmen	..	2	..	2
Midshipmen	328	..	299	..
Boatswains	54	..	42	..
Gunners	93	..	47	..
Carpenters	60	..	45	..
Sailmakers	46	..	40	..
Acting Lieutenants	15	..	..	..
Acting Volunteer Lieuts.	29	..	..	..
Acting Masters	586	..	..	..
Acting Ensigns	60	..	..	..
Acting Master's Mates	511	..	..	..
Acting Assist. Surgeons	94	..	..	..
Act. Ast. Paym's & clerks	141	..	..	..
Acting Engineers	370	..	..	..
Total	3,095	151	2,061	70
Increase in 1862	1,095			

There were no admirals or commodores, properly so called, in 1861, but captains in command of squadrons were named flag officers.

The vessels built and building up to Sept. 1, are as follows:

	Number.	Guns.	Tunnage.
Iron-clad Gunboats	13	125	11,701
Iron-clad Gunboats b'ld'g.	40	136	51,478
Side wheel Steamers	102	559	72,611
Screw Steamers	30	340	41,763
Ships of the line	6	504	16,199
Steam Frigates	4	180	13,296
Frigates	6	292	13,846
Ships	21	228	17,784
Screw Sloops	25	222	32,794
Sloops	18	230	13,508
Barks	34	103	9,637
Mortar Schooners	20	56	4,686
Rams and Gunboats	12	25	8,000
Brigs	4	20	993
Schooners	8	12	1,154
Total	384	3,091	378,665

Funeral of Gen. Mansfield.

The funeral of Gen. Mansfield took place at Middletown, Ct., (of which town he was a native) on Tuesday last. The occasion was one of much solemnity, and was accompanied by ceremonies befitting the occasion. The religious services took place in the North Church, of which deceased was a member, and were conducted by Rev. Mr. Taylor, the pastor. Hon. Ebenezer Jackson of Middletown, a friend of Gen. Mansfield from boyhood, afterward spoke eulogistically of deceased, and was followed by Senator Dixon and Gov. Buckingham. The funeral procession was escorted by five independent military companies, numbering about 400 men, and the State and civic authorities, and educational and associated bodies of Connecticut—the whole constituting a very large number. The body was interred in the cemetery—the Mansfield Guard firing the customary volleys over the grave. Mrs. Gen. McClellan was present in church during the funeral ceremonies.

An Old Bible Captured from a Rebel.

H. Jallonack, of Syracuse, N. Y., has exhibited to the editor of the *Journal* of that city a valuable relic—a Protestant Bible, printed in German text 225 years ago, the imprint bearing date 1637. The book is in an excellent state of preservation, the printing perfectly legible, the binding sound and substantial, and the fastening a brass clasp. The following receipt shows how the volume came in Mr. Jallonack's possession.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21, 1862.

Received of Mr. H. Jallonack $150 for a copy of one of the first Protestant Bibles published in the Netherlands, 1637, with the proclamation of the King of the Netherlands. This was taken from a descendant Hollander at the battle before Richmond, in the rebel service, by a private of the Irish brigade.

JOS. HELMS, M. D., 4 Houston street.

☞ A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Christian citizens of Putnam county was held at Granville on the 20th. The memorial and resolutions adopted by the christian men of Chicago were read and adopted by the meeting unanimously. Remarks were made by Rev. Mr. Trask, J. Pool, H. B. Leeper, Dr. Richey, J. P. Hayes, Rev. Mr. Porter, S. Shepherd, R. Ware and the Rev. Mr. Henderson. An executive committee of three were appointed to select persons to obtain signatures to the memorial and to take charge of the same.

☞ Governor Morgan has issued orders for a draft in the State of New York. The draft is to be made on the 10th of October, proximo, for 40,000 men. The principal drafting will take place in New York city, Kings, Queens, and Weschester counties. There will be a camp of rendezvous established at East New York for the drafted militia, under the command, it is understood, of Brigadier General Richard Busteed.

LEE COUNTY.—The Republican Union convention, on Saturday last, made the following nominations:

Representative—D. S. Harris.
Sheriff—Charles F. Linn.
Coroner—H. O. Kelsey.

The delegates to the senatorial convention were instructed to vote for Hon. John V Eustace of Dixon.

Curious Cause for Arrest.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

Gen. Jeff. Davis, of this state, has been suspended from his command by Gen. Nelson, and ordered to report to Gen. Wright. By a letter from Louisville we learn that the cause of the removal was rather less than no cause at all. Gen. Davis reported to Gen. Nelson that he had the brigade assigned to his command, the citizens of Louisville, ready for service, and desired to know if he could get arms for them. "How many men have you?" asked Gen. Nelson. "About 2,500." "*About* 2,500! *About* 2,500!! You a regular officer, and report *about* the number of men in your command. Don't you know, sir, you should give the exact number?" "But, general," replied Davis, "I didn't expect to get the guns now; I only wanted to know if I could get them, and where; and having learned that, I would ascertain the exact number needed, and then draw them." "*About* 2,500!" persisted Nelson. "I suspend you from your command and order you to report to Gen. Wright, and I've a d——d mind to send you out of the city with a provost guard." And so another Indian general was suspended for nothing. It is pretty nearly time this sort of thing was ended.

Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry.

[From the Carbondale (Jackson county) Times]

The secretary of war has authorized the organization and equipment of another regiment of cavalry from this State, under the command of Col. Thielman, of Chicago. Our old friend and whilom Capt. F. Evans, of South Pass, is Lieut. Colonel. The regiment is organizing at Anna, and Col. Evans, throwing his whole heart into the work, is making rapid progress in the way of enlistments. Our fellow townsman, G. B. Lewis, Esq., is raising a company in our vicinity. We wish him the most unbounded success. Now is the time for our young men who are left to go into the service. The cavalry service is certainly the most desirable of all others. Don't stand back, gentlemen, the governor wants 20,000 more men, and he will have them if he drafts—depend on that. Enlist under Col. Evans; you all know him to be true and brave.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment.

[From the Carbondale Times.]

This regiment has been accepted and sworn into the United States service. It now numbers 960 hardy, stalwart men. R. M. Huddley is the colonel, and has already received his commission! Just think, old Williamson county turning out by regiments; we chronicle these facts with unfeigned pleasure, and can only say to the Williamson county boys—keep the ball rolling!

Wanted.

WANTED—At No. 8 Washington street, corner of Wabash avenue, a good Cook, Washer and Ironer. None others need apply.

WANTED—Fifty Shoe Binders to do [illegible] work. Apply at the office of McDougall, Nicholas & Co., Wholesale Boot and Shoe manufacturers, No. 46 Wabash avenue. McDOUGALL, NICHOLAS & CO.

WANTED.—To Wholesale Merchants. A lawyer of ten years experience in the Courts, and as a collector, desires a situation with a first-class wholesale house in Chicago. Will act as Book-Keeper or Collector, when not otherwise engaged. The best of city references given. Address "Collector," Adams House, Chicago.

WANTED.—To Railroad Companies. A first-class Book-Keeper, exempted from draft, who has lately held a responsible position in the Government service, wishes a situation as Book-Keeper or Clerk in a Freight Office. Address "A. B. C." at this office.

WANTED.—A gentleman wants a room in a private family near the Post Office. Unfurnished preferred. Address "Room," Post Office Box 228.

WANTED—Smart, intelligent men to canvass for subscribers to fine illustrated popular works. Good men can make from THREE TO FIVE DOLLARS PER DAY. The highest commissions paid ever offered in the West. LONDON PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, C. J. WARD, Agent, 135 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—To Exchange, five twenty-five horse power Steam Engines, new, for city property. Also, 3000 Boots and Shoes and cash for House and Lot in the City. Doors, Blinds Marble Mantle Piece, 25 bbls. Cider Vinegar, Gin, Wine, &c., for City Lots. Address T. C. LAMB, No. 124 Randolph street, Exchanging Agent. Enclose stamp.

WANTED.—A respectable widow lady wishes a situation as Housekeeper. Would not object to the care of a small family. Good references given and required. Address Post Office Box 2885.

WANTED—A Situation as Weighman, or to oversee hands over stock. Address "G. W. B." Tribune Office, where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A good Cook, Washer and Ironer, is wanted at 203 Michigan avenue. German or American preferred. None need apply who cannot give the best of references as to honesty, qualifications, &c.

WANTED—A situation as Assistant Book Keeper in some good business house, or Salesman in a wholesale grocery house, by an honorably discharged Volunteer, who can give good references, though a stranger to the city. Will work for small wages. Address, with particulars, "Book-Keeper," Post Office Box 121, Newark, Ill.

WANTED—To exchange $50,000 of fresh and well assorted Groceries for improved City, Town or Farming property in this State, Iowa, Wisconsin or Indiana. Terms one half land and the balance cash. Also, $30,000 of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Tobacco and Cigars—one-third cash and two-thirds land. For catalogue of goods and prices, apply at No. 33 South Water street, or by letter, to Post Office Box 3126, enclosing stamp.

WANTED. A GRAIN CART For a Warehouse, capacity of about 30 bushels. Apply at No. 212 South Water street.

WANTED.—Tinners wanted at A. B. & G. H. MILLER'S, 235 and 237 State street.

WANTED—By a young man of sixteen years experience in the wholesale and retail grocery trade, a situation either as Salesman or Book-Keeper. Can give reference and security, if required. Address P. O. Box 4238.

WANTED—Hardware—The advertiser, having had eighteen years experience in all branches of the jobbing and retail trade of Hardware, Iron Stoves, &c., (and has travelled three years) in Chicago and the West, would like a situation as manager of a country concern or clerk in the city. Can produce unexceptionable references as to character and capacity for business of any kind entrusted to him. Address "R.," Drawer 6117, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED.—A well qualified lady who can give the best of references, desires a situation as Nurse, or would take the place of Housekeeper in a respectable family. Address "E," Post Office Box 3480, or call at 187 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—To Rent or Buy, a good Custom and Merchant Mill. Address "T. T." Tribune Office, stating terms.

WANTED—Orders from AGENTS AND SUTLERS For Union Variety Envelopes, Army Portfolios, Pocket Inkstands, Union Paper and Envelopes, and all articles in this line. Orders receive prompt attention. Address F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box 762, Chicago.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A young man from 16 to 18 years old, who has had several years experience in a retail drug business, of good character and habits, with good references. Address "A. H. V.," Mt. Carroll, Ill. Also, a man to take charge of a retail drug business, qualifications same as above, and address same.

WANTED. MILLERS, ATTENTION! An experienced Miller, accustomed to Merchant as well as Custom Milling, wants a situation as Boss or Stone Dresser, in a well arranged Mill. Please direct to CHRISTIAN MACK, Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.

WANTED, AGENTS—In every City, Town, Camp and Fair Ground.

DUNN'S Great Patriotic Combination NOW READY.

Is in unequalled demand; sells wonderfully. $5 to $15 per day insured. Greatest chance ever offered. ☞ Send for circulars. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED, AGENTS—(On liberal terms) to sell our great PRIZE PACKAGES AND PORTFOLIOS In Cities, Towns and Camps. Inducements unequalled. $10 to $25 per day made with ease. Send for Circulars. C. M. DUNN & CO., No. 134 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED.—Persons requiring help, to call at the Emigrant and Employment Office, 102 Clark street, Methodist Episcopal Church Block, where may be found male and female help for city and country. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 1632. STEWART HAMILTON. Persons with good references wanting respectable situations, may find such at this office.

WANTED—To rent for a term of years a farm of 100 acres or more. Must have good house and good buildings. Would prefer that the owner would furnish stock and implements on equal shares of produce. Said farm to be not more than sixty miles from Chicago. Address Post Office Box 1839, giving location and how far from a railroad station, and when possession can be given.

WANTED—Agents to sell New, Useful, and Indispensable Articles, just being introduced, of real merit. [illegible] they meet with favor where introduced. They need but to be seen and used to be appreciated. To returned soldiers and others unemployed we offer the most advantageous terms. For particulars, and terms, enclose stamp. RICE & CO., Custom House Place, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by Orville J. Victor; Also, The Life of Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchs of Continental Europe, &c. Agents will find this a rare selling book. Terms liberal. Apply for territory to O. F. GIBBS, 121 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 3010.

WANTED—A few thousand dollars of indebtedness against the late firm of L. H. Burch & Co., by J. BEECHER, 21 Lasalle street.

WANTED—For Cash and Trade. Any one having a general stock of Goods of ten to twenty thousand dollars, to dispose of on fair terms, may address Box 3894, Chicago Post Office. The advertiser will buy a stock of the above named, if right, and pay part cash in hand and well improved Farming Lands, part being underlayed with a workable vein of Coal, situated eighty miles south of Chicago, near railroad and canal. Refers to WM. B. CHURCH, Esq., Chicago.

WANTED—Gentlemen, Ladies, or returned Soldiers wishing a pleasant and profitable Agency, requiring a small capital, and which yields ready return, will find CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL a neat and useful article (and no humbug, and for marking linen the cheapest and best in use). One dozen, by mail, sent on receipt of $2.00, or sample pencil terms, &c., 50 cents in stamps, or sample of marking, one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. Post Office Box 21.

WANTED, INFORMATION. Any one knowing the whereabouts of RUFUS S. PAYNE, Sr., Sewing Machine Manufacturer, would confer a favor by giving information of his present domicile to J. B. G., Post Office Box 3983. Said Rufus S. Payne having, when leaving the dwelling house No. 200 Illinois street with his family, through the back door in a hurry last spring forgotten that he owed not less than twelve months rent. The owner of said house feels interested to know what has become of this model tenant.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States, to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $2 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 3 Metropolitan Block, or address Post Office Box 2802, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unable to furnish satisfactory references from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALDAM, Post Office Box 3698.

WANTED—AGENTS. Profitable employment. $20 net profit per gross made by Agents or [illegible] can buy and sell. Agents have realized from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents, or for samples and circular, a stamp. E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass.

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE, warranted for three years. Agents' commissions average $100 per month. Particulars post free. Send for Circular. J. D. JARVIS & CO., P. O. Drawer 3829 Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To Exchange—A Frame Building with Engine and Boiler of 12 horse power, together with Shafting, &c., now on a Harris county, Michigan, situated in the midst of a fine timber country and near the lake shore. Will exchange for house and lot in Chicago. Groceries, new wagons and carriages. Also a good steam mill for grinding feed &c. Inquire of W. L. HAMPTON, No. 2 Metropolitan Hall.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 189 South Clark street. Servants supplied to the country. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1691. MRS. H. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for AIKIN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. [illegible] Address H. [illegible] & ELLIOT, General Agents, 126 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

RESIDENCE WANTED.

FARMS, Improved and Unimproved, located in the finest parts of the States of Illinois and Indiana, near towns, schools, churches and other conveniences, will be traded and HALF CASH PAID for a good, well-located Residence in Chicago. In order to meet the wishes of [illegible], we will make a favorable exchange for a very desirable residence. [illegible] Apply to [illegible] 71 Dearborn street.

AGENTS.—A few good ones wanted, to attend every Fair, Camp Ground, [illegible] J. H. JOHNSON [illegible] P. O. Box [illegible] Chicago.

For Sale.

RESIDENCES FOR SALE. We will sell the following choice property at prices ranging from $1,800 to $11,000:

House and Lot on North Lasalle, near Elm street.
House and Lot on Wabash avenue, near Old street.
House and Lot on Michigan ave., near Monterey street.
House and Lot on Wabash ave., near Harmon Court.
House and Lot on Third ave., near Harrison street.

Apply to REES & SLOCUM, No. 63 Dearborn street.

TO LAWYERS.—For sale a carefully selected Law Library, notary commission and business of the owner. This is a rare chance for a lawyer wishing to locate. Books are good as new, and offered at a great discount from catalogue prices. Address Box 41, Earlville, Ill.

FOR SALE—A Saloon with Hotel accommodations, situated at 369 South Clark st., between Harrison and Van Buren streets, within one block of the Rock Island and Michigan Southern Railroads. Doing a good business, both transient and with boarders. Terms easy and immediate possession. P. O. Box 1412.

FOR SALE.—Potable Engines from Three to Fifteen Horse Power. Also, one Second-hand Six Horse Power. One of our manufactory can be seen in operation at S. Farwell's Beef Packing on South Water street in this city. Apply to A. N. Wood at the Sherman House, or at J. C. Rickard's Corn Sheller Works, 249 Washington street. A. N. WOOD.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A medium-sized House, with or without Furniture, on West Monroe street. Address "H. C. J." Post Office Box 3858.

FOR SALE.—Large House and Lot on Hubbard street, near Milwaukee avenue, adapted for a boarding house; $1,500. House and Lot corner of Wolcot and Pearson streets, good business place, very cheap. Two cheap residences on Ohio street, near Division. Brick House and Lot on Fourth street, at a low figure. House and Lot on Indiana street, near Lasalle. House and Lot on Randolph st., near Peoria street. Good residence on De Puster street, near Desplaines; a retired and desirable place. Lot on Aberdeen st., near Adams street. Two Lots on Michigan avenue, near Congress street, 50 feet on Michigan avenue, near North Pier Nos., &c. Apply to ERNST PRUSSING, No. 6 Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington streets. ☞ I will loan $1,000 or $1,500 on good city property at a low rate of interest.

FOR SALE—A Nursery. To close partnership, we offer our whole stock of Fruit Trees, Evergreens, Shrubbery, Small Fruits and Ornamental Stock, growing on twenty acres of land at Monticello Station, Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, four miles from Alton. Will either lease or sell the land. To an active, energetic man, an excellent opportunity is now offered. For particulars address us at Alton, or better call and see. A. S. & GEO. BARRY, Alton, Ill.

FOR SALE.—Drug Store for sale at a great bargain for cash or approved paper—a well selected retail stock of Drugs and Fixtures—in a good location on the North Side. Rent low. Reasons for selling ill health. For further particulars address R. E. DOANE, No. 176 North Wells street, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Sub-Lot No. 12 of Lots 5 and 6, in Block 58, in the Canal Trustee's new Subdivision. Price $700. Apply to B. B. WOODWARD, Davenport, Iowa.

To Rent.

$300 RENT.—A good Brick House, with modern improvements, on MICHIGAN AVENUE. The house is all furnished, and the Furniture MUST BE SOLD to renter. Apply on the premises, second house south of Ringgold Place, (Horse Railway), or to WM. W. STEWART, West Branch Post Office.

TO RENT—House at Hyde Park near Depot, beautiful location, good well, cistern, barn, &c. House contains nine rooms, well built and in complete order. Apply to YOUNG & SPRINGER, Metropolitan Hall.

TO RENT—House No. 250 North Wells street, containing ten rooms, water, gas and barn, in good neighborhood. Rent $300 per annum. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—House No. 225 North Lasalle street. Large enough for any ordinary family; gas and water; in a first rate neighborhood. Furniture for sale or rent, if desired. Apply at the house, or at 118 and 120 South Water street. Rent very moderate.

TO RENT—One of those beautiful residences in Carpenter's Block, on Union Park, No. 302 West Lake street, is offered for rent. Apply to JOB CARPENTER, 324 West Lake.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. H. PROSSER, 133 Clark street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 90 Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A Few Desirable Rooms, with Board, can be obtained at the first door south of Ringgold Place, on Wabash Avenue. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, and three single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms with board at 93 Adams street. Five or six day boarders can also be accommodated.

BOARDING—And suite of rooms for a gentleman and wife, can be had in a small family where there are no other boarders, and where the comforts of a home can be had. Situated in the South Division, near the Haven School. Address Post Office Box 2019.

BOARDING.—Some nice rooms to rent with board, at 19 Michigan avenue. Also, a few day boarders wanted. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A few pleasant, furnished rooms, with board, can be had at No. 288 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Wanted two gentlemen to board, (will occupy a room together,) at 157 State street.

Lost.

DOG LOST—Five Dollars Reward. Lost on Wabash avenue, between Commerce and Ringold streets, a small tan colored Italian Grey Hound. Whoever will return the same to No. 125 South Water street, will receive the above reward. W. C. D. GRANNIS.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From the subscribers, on the night of the 24th inst., a dark brown Horse, thick and heavy built, with sore on right hind foot under fetlock. Whoever returns him to the owners, will be liberally rewarded. JOYCE & CO., North Market.

General Notices.

WHISKYS. COMMON RECTIFIED of all grades, EXTRA COPPER DISTILLED, old and new, R. & T. MEARS & CO'S four years old RYE, OVERHOLT'S MONONGAHELA, Various grades, and RYE MALT. Also, a very large stock of the various brands usually sold in this market, for sale by A. F. CROSKEY, 31 & 33 S. Water-st.

MONS. G. MIRASOLE HAS REMOVED HIS Dancing Academy To No. 214 Wabash Avenue, (Between Adams and Jackson Streets,) Which he has refitted in Elegant Style, and at Great Expense, with every convenience for contributing to the comfort and pleasure of the Ladies and Gentlemen who may wish to perfect themselves in the graceful carriage of good dances. Mons Mirasole has been well known to the Chicago Public for a number of years, as having been unsparing in his efforts to keep his Schools and Parties STRICTLY SELECT, and his selection of the location for his New Academy in this quiet portion of the city, yet easy of access to the public has been with this view. He will inaugurate "The Season" by a Grand Opening Party, next Thursday Evening, October 2d, when he will be pleased to meet again his friends.

FOR THE SUFFERING MINNESOTIANS: There will be a grand Basket Pic Nic at Haase's Park, On TUESDAY NEXT, September 30th, For the benefit of the suffering people in Minnesota. Trains leave the Galena Depot at 9:30 A. M., and return at 6 P. M. Tickets both ways 50 cts., of which 20 cents will be received in the Park for Refreshments. Mr. Haase intends to send the whole amount of the net proceeds to the sufferers in Minnesota. A Band of Music kindly offered to furnish music gratis for the occasion. In case of inclemency of the weather, the Pic-Nic will take place on Thursday, October 2d.

PITTSBURGH BOTTLES, BRANDY AND WINES, 5's and 6's, CLARETS AND HOCKS, SQUARE SCHNAPPS, Qts. and Pts, FLASKS, Quarts, Pints and Hf. Pints, And a general assortment of Demijohns, for sale by A. F. CROSKEY. Nos. 31 and 33 South Water street.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY on Kinzie and North Water streets, BETWEEN CLARK AND RUSH STREETS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, Sept. 27th, 1862.

Notice is hereby given to all owners of property on Kinzie and North Water streets, between Clark and Rush streets, that they are required to make forthwith all connections with the Gas, Water and Sewerage Pipes which are now or will hereafter be needed for their buildings or lots on the said streets. The streets named above are about being filled to grade, and paved by the authority of the Board of Public Works, and owners are now required to make the above connections in order that the improvement of the streets may not be delayed, nor the paving disturbed when once laid. By order of the Board. A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES, GOLD AND SILVER WANTED AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM. Land Warrants Bought and Sold. E. W. MORSE, Agent, 26 Clark street, Post Office Box 3851, Chicago, Ill.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST class Chicago City Property, at TEN PER CENT. Without Commissions, on one year or over. Apply to M. T. COLE, 18 Lasalle street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, [illegible]

$3,000. TO $5,000.—Wanted a Drug Store, or a Drug and Book Store combined, worth from $3000 to $5000, in some thriving, flourishing town in Illinois. Address, giving full particulars, [illegible] Box [illegible], Sterling, Ill.

BRANDY COLORING AND SYRUP.—Extra fine French Brandy Coloring AND WHITE SUGAR SYRUP, Manufactured and for sale by A. F. CROSKEY, 31 and 33 South Water street.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. General Superintendent's Office, Chicago, Sept. [illegible] Proposals will be received for 125,000 Cross Ties, [illegible] JOHN VAN NORTWICK, President and Chief Engineer.

Auction Sales.

IMPORTANT SALE AT MONTREAL OF THE CARGO IN BOND —OF— CHOICE NEW CROP TEA JUST LANDED EX "ALMA" DIRECT FROM SHANGHAI AND THE CARGO —OF— SELECTED COFFEE EX "THETIS" FROM RIO DE JANEIRO, ALSO, The usual large assortment —OF— WINES, BRANDY, LIQUORS, &C. Fresh London Groceries Will take place by Auction, ON ACCOUNT OF Messrs. I. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co. —ON— Wednesday, 8th of October AT 9 O'CLOCK. JOHN LEEMING & CO. Auctioneers.

☞ Catalogues will be prepared, and the Teas and COFFEES may be sampled, previous to the sale. MONTREAL, 18th Sept., 1862.

GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers. AUCTION TRADE SALE, Exclusively for the sale of BOOTS & SHOES. We shall offer to the COUNTRY TRADE 3500 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, Of desirable styles and well adapted to the Western trade—in lots to suit customers. The sale will commence AUGUST 19th, and continue every Tuesday and Thursday at 10 a. m. until the stock is disposed of. COUNTRY MERCHANTS Are invited to call early and examine stock, as a favorable an opportunity seldom offers. GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 66 Lake street. Superior Household Furniture, CARPETS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, Sept. 30th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our Salesrooms, No. 66 Lake street, a large and desirable assortment of Household Furniture, consisting in part of Parlor Suits, Parlor and Marble Top Tables, Extension Tables, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, Piano Stools, Brussels, Three Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Chairs, Sofas, Parlor do., Hat Trees, Bureaus, Commode and Bur. Washstands, Cottage Chairs and Rockers, Lounges, Wardrobes, Carpets, Cottage and other Bedsteads, Centre Tables, Toilet Tables, Ladies' Dining Chairs, Extension Tables; Also, Silver Plated Spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, &c., &c. Also, a lot of Crockery and Glassware. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING—By S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin, on Tuesday, Sept. 30th, Wednesday, Oct. 1st, Friday, Oct. 3d, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., will be sold Black Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Under Shirts and Drawers, Wool Socks, Blankets, [illegible] S. NICKERSON, Auct.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, Sept. 30th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold Men's Thick Boots, Men's Calf and Kip Boots; 60 cases Children's Shoes; 35 cases Brogans. S. NICKERSON, Auct.

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Every Tuesday and Thursday, By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street. See advertisement in Wholesale column.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

Sewing Machines.

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit. That it is economy and wisdom to purchase the SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility. There are 95,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe. This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME. It is equal to TEN Seamstresses. AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor. This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT. GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota, 129 Lake street, Chicago. ☞ Circular may be had on application or by mail.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which can be used at pleasure. [illegible] Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

L. CORNELL & CO.'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, $35 TO $110. [illegible] 132 LAKE STREET, [illegible]

CHAPMAN'S OHIO CIDER VINEGAR, [illegible] WARRANTED PURE. [illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 26 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALIST. Cures old Chronic and recent diseases. Has the treatment of the medical fraternity. Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the South. Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. Consultations inviolable.

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. ☞ The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st., New York, (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

☞ HEADACHE!—Peak's Headache Remedy is the THING. No lady or gentleman will ever be without a Bottle after once using it. Price 25 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Wholesale Agent for the Northwest, R. R. LANDON, 84 Lake Street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

☞ For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. OSWALDT, 81 Clark street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when effected by the new-old Paris Hair Jewelry; all articles will give entire satisfaction.

To the Nervous of both sexes. —A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street Brooklyn, New York.

CATARRH! CATARRH! R. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, A sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD. Easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it. The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold and that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity, and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Get rid of all the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be effectually removed. Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $1 —sufficient for two months, with full and clear directions, sent by express. Office, 132 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.) Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4361, Chicago, Ill.

A CARD TO THE LADIES. DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES. INFALLIBLE in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions of the "monthly periods" from whatever cause, and always successful as a preventive. These Pills are made known to every agent, and they will inform you the Pills are perfectly harmless, and will do all claimed for them. Price, $1.00 per Box. Sold in Chicago by my "General Wholesale Agents," LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street. H. SCOVIL, 76 Randolph street. W. D. HARRIS, 57 South Water street. FULLER & FINCH, 24 and 26 Market street. SALE BROTHERS, 202 Randolph st. cor. F. & B. M. HOOKER, 56 West Randolph street. LADIES! By sending EITHER of the "above agents" $1.00 through the CHICAGO "Post Office" can have the Pills sent (confidentially) by mail, to any part of the country, "free of postage." N. B.—LADIES! Be very particular. Buy nothing called "Duponco's Golden Pills" hereafter, unless you see the signature of S. D. Howe on each box, which has recently been added, on account of the Pills having been COUNTERFEITED.

Important to Females.—Dr. Cheeseman's Pills. The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. To all classes they are invaluable, INDUCING, WITH CERTAINTY, PERIODICAL REGULARITY. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA. EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS, STATING WHEN THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED, with each box—the PRICE ONE DOLLAR Per Box, containing from 50 to 60 Pills. Pills sent by mail, promptly, by remitting to the Agent in Chicago, sold by DRUGGISTS generally. Sold in Chicago at manufacturers prices by LORD & SMITH.

Melodeons.

PRINCE & CO'S IMPROVED MELODEONS. Warranted for Five Years. The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week. Manufactory, cor. of Maryland & Niagara Sts., BUFFALO, N. Y. WHOLESALE DEPOTS. 87 Fulton street, New York. 43 Lake street, Chicago. WHOLESALE AGENTS. Henry Tolman & Co., Boston, Mass. W. F. Colburn, Cincinnati, O. Balmer & Weber, St. Louis, Mo. James Bellak, Philadelphia. A. Couse, Detroit, Mich. Ph. P. Werlein, New Orleans. A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto, C. W. Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history will be informed that it was first manufactured by us. [illegible] We were the first to introduce the Melodeon, and have taken the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others. We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which everything connected with our Instruments is fully described, and illustrated by fine engravings. All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design. Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada. Address either GEO. A. PRINCE & CO, Buffalo, N. Y. GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y. GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago. Or either of the above wholesale agents.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting and PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago. DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE, Practical Plumber, AND MANUFACTURER OF All kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE. The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas Fitting and Plumbing business. ☞ Manufactory, 128 and 130 East Washington street.

J. B. SEELEY'S TRUSS AND Shoulder Brace Establishment, 126 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Branch Office, 58 North Fifth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

Sole proprietor and manufacturer of the Hard Rubber Truss, under Rigg's & Goodyear's Patents. This Truss will never rust, break, chafe, gall or blister. [illegible] All kinds of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Silk Elastic Stockings, [illegible]

DR. WILCOX'S Patent Artificial Leg, Manufactured by C. STAFFORD. Has many advantages over all others in use. [illegible]

BLANK BOOKS Of every description, on hand or made to order, of any desired style of Ruling, Printing and Binding, Either singly or in complete sets. STATIONERY, In all its varieties, at the lowest rates. GOLD PENS. The largest assortment in the West, of various makes, at the manufacturer's lowest prices. F. MUNSON, 140 Lake street.

Auction Sales.

IMPORTANT ... AT MONTREAL

OF THE

CARGO IN BOND

—OF—

CHOICE NEW CROP TEA

JUST LANDED EX "ALMA,"

DIRECT FROM SHANGHAI

AND THE

CARGO

—OF—

SELECTED COFFEE

EX "THETIS,"

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO,

ALSO,

The usual large assortment

—OF—

WINES, BRANDY

LIQUORS, &C.

Fresh London Groceries

Will take place by Auction,

ON ACCOUNT OF

Messrs. I. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & CO.

—ON—

Wednesday, 8th of October

AT 9 O'CLOCK.

JOHN LEEMING & CO.
Auctioneers.

Catalogues will be prepared, and the Teas and COFFEES may be sampled, previous to the Sale.
MONTREAL, 16th Sept., 1862.

GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION TRADE SALE.

Exclusively for the sale of

BOOTS & SHOES

We shall offer to the

COUNTRY TRADE

2500 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

Of desirable styles and well adapted to the Western trade—in lots to suit customers. The sale will commence AUGUST 12th, and continue every Tuesday and Thursday at 10 a. m. until the stock is disposed of.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Are invited to call early and examine stock, as so favorable an opportunity seldom offers.

GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
54 Lake street, Chicago.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 55 Lake street.

Superior Household Furniture,

CARPETS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Sept. 30th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 55 Lake street, a large and desirable assortment of Household Furniture, &c., consisting in part of Parlor Suits, plain and carved; Chamber Suits, in rosewood, oak and mahogany; Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, marble-top Tables, Corner and Side What-nots, Piano Stools, Book Cases, Easy and Reception Chairs, Sewing, &c. Parlor and Hall Tables, Bureaus, Commode and Bar Washstands, Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers, Lounges, Wardrobes, Brussels Carpets, Cottage and other Bedsteads, Stoves, Cook and Corner Tables, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Extension Tables, Ladies' Dining Chairs, Breakfast Tables; also, Silver Plated Spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, &c., &c. Also, a lot of Crockery.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin, on Monday, Sept. 29th, Wednesday, Oct. 1st, Friday, Oct. 3d, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold, Black Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Under Shirts and Drawers, Wool Socks, and a general stock of Dry Goods, Yankee Notions and Furnishing Goods. At private sale Oil Cloths and Carpeting.

S. NICKERSON, Auct'r.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, Sept. 30th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold 130 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots; 50 cases Women's Balmoral and Goat Ties, 25 cases Children's Shoes, 35 cases Men's Brogans.

S. NICKERSON, Auct'r.

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES. Every Tuesday and Thursday. GORE, WILLSON & CO. See advertisement in Wholesale column.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

Sewing Machines.

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase such SEWING MACHINES of known practical utility.

There are 85,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.

This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFE-TIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.

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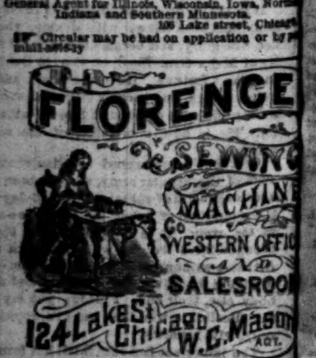
Circular may be had on application or by post.



The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same machine. The LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT, and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

[illegible]

POST OFFICE BOX 2163.

Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

L. CORNELL & Co.'s

IMPROVED

SEWING MACHINES

$35 TO $110.

[illegible]

CHAPMAN'S OHIO CIDER VINEGAR

WARRANTED PURE.

[illegible]

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SPECIALIST.

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To the Nervous of both sexes.—A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York.

CATARRH! CATARRH!

E. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,

A sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

Easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first you prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold and that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity, and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak, the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place.

By the use of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be effectually removed.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $1.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions, sent by express.

Office, 182 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.)

Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4351, Chicago, Ill.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS

FOR FEMALES.

INFALLIBLE in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions of the "monthly periods" from whatever cause, and ALWAYS successful as a preventive, are the only sure and reliable medicine ever known for all diseases so peculiar to females, whether MARRIED or SINGLE, providing you get the GENUINE Pills. "Married Ladies" will be particular in observing article 3d of the directions. The ingredients of the Pills are made known to every agent, and they will inform you the Pills are perfectly harmless, and will do all claimed for them.

Price, $1.00 per Box.

Sold in Chicago by my "General Wholesale Agents."

LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street.
W. SCOVIL, 78 Randolph street.
J. W. HARRIS, 87 South Water street.
FULLER & FINCH, 24 and 28 Market street.
SALE BROTHERS, 262 Randolph street.
F. & B. M. HOOKER, 36 West Randolph street.

LADIES! By sending either of the "above agents" $1.00 through the CHICAGO "Post Office" can have the Pills sent (confidentially) by mail, to any part of the country, "free of postage."

N.B.—LADIES! Be very particular. Buy nothing called "Duponco's Golden Pills" hereafter, unless you see the signature of S. D. Howe on each box, which has recently been added, on account of the Pills having been COUNTERFEITED.

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DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

Are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. To all classes they are invaluable, INDUCING, WITH CERTAINTY, PERIODICAL REGULARITY. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA.

EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS, STATING WHEN THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED, with each Box—the PRICE ONE DOLLAR each Box, containing from 50 to 60 Pills. Pills sent by mail, promptly, by remitting to the Agent. Sold by DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. Sold in Chicago at manufactors prices by LORD & SMITH.

Melodeons.

PRINCE & CO'S

IMPROVED

MELODEONS.

Warranted for Five Years.

The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week.

Manufactory, cor. of Maryland & Niagara Sts.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

87 Fulton street.....New York.
43 Lake street.....Chicago.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tolman & Co.....Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn.....Cincinnati, O.
Balmer & Weber.....St. Louis, Mo.
John Sellas.....Philadelphia.
A. Ones.....Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein.....New Orleans.
A. & S. Nordheimer.....Toronto, C. W.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its improvements, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and largest manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold over TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, South America, and the West Indies, and in the production of them we have the most extensive facilities in the world.

At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.

We will take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogues, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated with fine engravings.

All instruments of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Melodeons for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

Address either

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO, Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.

Or either of the above wholesale agents. ap15-p88-ly

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT

84 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,

Practical Plumber,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

All kinds of Steam Work.

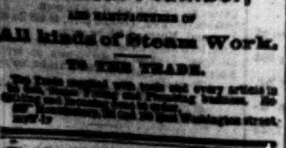
TO THE TRADE.

[illegible]

J. B. SEELEY'S TRUSS AND Shoulder Brace Establishment,

136 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Branch Office, 66 North Fifth-st., St. Louis, Mo.



[illegible]

DR. WILCOX'S

Patent Artificial Leg.

Manufactured by C. STAFFORD.

[illegible]

BLANK BOOKS

[illegible] to order, of [illegible]

[illegible] Printing and Binding,

[illegible]

STATIONERY,

[illegible] at the lowest rates.

GOLD PENS.

[illegible], 160 Lake street.

Educational.

MAPLEWOOD Young Ladies' Institute, Pittsfield, Mass.—Commences its semi-annual session, Oct. 2, 1862. It adds to its usual facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, peculiar advantages for physical health and culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION of Racine College, Racine, will open SATURDAY, Sept 20th, 1862. Terms $225 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, with no extra charges. There are a few vacancies. For admission apply to Rev. JAMES DE KOVEN, Rector Racine College, Racine, Wis.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—Mr. S. G. SANGER, a graduate of Harvard University, who has had a large experience as a teacher, will open a select School for Boys in Chicago, September 3d. A thorough course of English and Classical study will be pursued. The best Eastern and city references furnished. For circular and further information, address S. G. SANGER, P. O. Box 2708.

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS. This family school, both Classical and English, is located on the Lake Shore, near the Oakland Station of the Hyde Park train, four miles south of Chicago. The next term will commence on the first Wednesday of November. Thorough instruction, in a safe and agreeable home, is the design of the school. A card of specific information, with reliable references, will be promptly sent to inquirers. Address W. A. NICHOLS, Box 1969, Chicago.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY. This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi River, will open its second year, Sept. 24, with revised arrangements. Collegiate, Academic and Primary Classes. The College has a corps of twelve experienced teachers and lecturers, thorough appointments, the finest school buildings in the West (cost, with furniture, &c., $120,000), an ample and attractive Military Park, an excellent and well furnished Armory, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents and guardians. The largest institution of its class and character in the Union. Instruction in French, German and Book-Keeping free to Cadets, also in ARTILLERY and INFANTRY TACTICS, ZOUAVE and FANCY DRILLS and GYMNASTICS, under an officer of U. S. A. Cadets dress in Uniform. TERMS—$180 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department, payable quarterly in advance. Cadets from abroad, room and board under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. For Circulars address D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Illinois.

Military Goods

MILITARY GOODS.—Swords, BELTS, SASHES, CANTEENS, Smith & Wesson's, Moore's, Colt's, Prescot's and other REVOLVERS, and all articles in the Military Line, at lowest prices, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at GEO. T. ABBEY'S 138 Lake street.

MILITARY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

PALMERS & BATCHELDERS,

Of Boston, manufacture SWORDS of all kinds. Also, EMBROIDERIES, BELTS, SASHES and LEATHER GOODS, Agents for

POND'S PATENT PISTOLS,

Also, Colt's, Smith & Wesson's, &c.

Orders solicited at WHOLESALE, cheap for cash.

PALMERS & BATCHELDERS, Boston, Mass.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—FULL DRESS

Regulation Hats and Caps,

Gold Embroidered Bugles, Wreaths, &c., manufactured and for sale by J. A. SMITH & CO.

ENOCH WOODS,
(Successor to CHAS. A. EATON.)

No. 180 LAKE STREET,

DEALER IN

Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,

AND MILITARY GOODS.

Powder and Shot,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

SAIL MAKERS.

AND DEALERS IN

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

217 South Water St., Chicago,

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvas, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, &c., &c.,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

Landell or Sibley Tent.

HAGAN'S & SONS

PATENT HOIST WHEEL

PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

GEO. F. FOSTER. [my1-p913-ly] C. M. HARDENBERGH.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS

AND SAIL MAKERS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Twines and Cordage,

205 & 207 South Water-st., Cor. of Wells.

Have the largest and best assortment in the West of MANILA and TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, Cotton and Seine CANVAS, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, TAR, PITCH, OAKUM, ANCHORS, CHAINS AND TACKLE BLOCKS.

Coal Tar Roofing Pitch and Felting.

BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, bundles and barrels BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We are Sole Agents for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, and alone authorized to make and sell the

SIBLEY TENT,

Tents of every kind, and Patent Tent Poles,

AWNINGS

Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Regimental Colors, Flags, Standards, Guidons,

Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations.

We have fifty Sewing Machines run by steam power and are prepared to execute all kinds of work. To make Bags, Wool Sacks, Flour Sacks, &c., with greater dispatch than any House in Chicago.

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PURINGTON & SCRANTON,

Ship Chandlers

AND SAIL MAKERS,

209 South Water Street,

Corner of Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest rates, a full assortment of

Manilla and Tarred Rope,

Lath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage,

Of every description,

Oakum, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck, all widths, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Burlaps, Wool Twine and Wood Sacking.

FLAGS AND BUNTING.

Tents on hand and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings.

SAILS! SAILS!!

Made and repaired at the shortest notice.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 209 South Water street.

Coal Oil Axle Grease.

BIDWELL'S CELEBRATED

COAL OIL AXLE GREASE.

The Best Article Made.

FULL STOCK IN

BOXES, KEGS AND BARRELS

Constantly on hand and for sale to the trade

At Manufacturer's Prices

—AT THE—

LAMP AND OIL STORE OF

POPE & SLOCUM,

Sole Agents for the Manufacturer, 123 Clark St.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,

MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.

Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.
Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.
White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.
Extra Spring Wheat Flour.
Delivered to any part of the city.

Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET.

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,

ALSO,

CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

HARDWARE.—We are now selling off, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, An assorted stock of Hardware. Also Mill Circular and Cross Cut Saws, Scales, Tinner's Tools, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c. TREGO & CO., Commission Merchants, 217 South Water street.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1862.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES LIST.

A

Allice Mary; Allis Mather miss; Aldrich Eliza A mrs; Alexander Ella miss; Allen Maria miss; Allen Martha mrs; Allen Caroline V miss; Allen Alonzo P mrs; Allen Calvin mrs; Adams Kate mrs; Adams Sarah mrs; Adams Margaret miss; Appleton Mary; Armstrong P B mrs; Arnold George mrs; Arthur Sarah miss; Axtell Rosa miss; Arnold F W mrs; Arnold M J mrs; Arrington Phoeb miss; Armstrong Sarah E miss; Atkins Mary Ann miss

B

Burgess Frances E miss; Byrne Hanora miss; Byrne — mrs; Bourke Ann; Bushnell Laura A mrs; Bushnell H mrs; Birch Ellen mrs; Burfield Harriet mrs; Bust Joseph mrs; Barry Robert mrs; Bainbridge Anna miss; Barber Mary L miss; Barnes C B mrs; Barrett Arvilla; Barker H mrs; Bartlett Helen M miss; Bates H B mrs; Boscom Rosene miss; Baxter Maggie D miss; Beardsley Rosa miss; Bell H mrs; Bearsley Sarah miss; Bebey M miss; Benjamin C P mrs; Beedy Theresa P miss; Benson Cornelia E mrs; Bentz Mary C miss; Beebe Nelly miss; Beebe Henry mrs; Bichord Phebe mrs; Bissell Eureka B miss; Bitterly Morgan mrs; Birney Belle miss; Blanchard A E H mrs; Blanchard Anna mrs; Black rev mrs; Ballack Rosa miss; Bogardus J D mrs; Boody Jane miss; Boyle William C mrs; Boyle Mary mrs; Bouge Cornell mrs; Bowen Mary mrs; Brady Mary mrs; Bradwell Maria mrs; Brackett Catherine mrs; Brill Emma miss; Briggs Malona miss; Brooks Bridget miss; Briggs Malona miss; Brown Mary miss; Brown Kate miss; Brown Mary A mrs; Brown Jennie miss; Brown Elizabeth mrs; Bunting Emma; Bunting Mary mrs; Burwick S G mrs; Burgess Carrie R

C

Caffrey Anne mrs; Cady E mrs; Camp E A miss; Campbell Mary E miss; Carter Jessie miss; Carr Georgiana mrs; Carson Mary miss; Carr John mrs; Carroll Mary A miss; Case Zarilda D mrs; Casey Hanora mrs; Case James S mrs; Chamberlain Mary mrs; Chapel Caroline B; Chapman Wm mrs; Chandler Althia miss; Chadwick mrs; Clifton Josephine miss; Clayton Annie mrs; Clare Kate A mrs; Clark Carrie miss; Clark Annie; Coghlan Bessie; Colbourn Alice mrs; Cokely Caroline; Cal Fanny miss; Cone Albert mrs; Cooper Sophia miss; Conor Davis mrs; Compton Lanthe miss; Cooper Anna miss; Coye Deborah C miss; Cowen Maggie miss; Corkron Bridget miss; Cornell Lewis mrs; Crane Maggie miss; Crosse Antoinette mrs; Crockett Samantha mrs; Cosman Sarah Jane mrs; Crone Mary Ann miss; Crocket Eliza A mrs; Curtis Jane A mrs; Calkins E F mrs; Curtis M B mrs; Ceveren Catharine; Curtis Sarah miss; Cotton Fisher mrs

D

Dall Helen miss; Daggy Julia miss; Days Anne miss; Dewire Mary miss; Deitz Appoloni miss; Delamter Sarah miss; Dempsey P mrs; Dewey Kate miss; DeGraff Alice miss; Dennan Eliza mrs; Dempster Eliza mrs; Dillon John R mrs; Dinnahey Timothy mrs; Downham E mrs; Dole James mrs; Dolan Maggie miss; Dorgan Mary miss; Dreim Frances mrs; Dynan J mrs; Dunham Sarah E mrs; Duffey Anna miss; Dunigan Daniel mrs; Dinham Sarah E mrs; Duffey Jennie A mrs; Dunlea Johanna miss; Durand Mary E miss

E

Eddy Jennie L mrs; Eester Alonzo mrs; Edwards Carrie miss; Ellsworth Amanda mrs; Ellis Maggie miss; Elliott Anthony mrs; Ellis A M miss

F

Famen Alice miss; Fagg Mary C mrs; Feller E H mrs; Feeney C mrs; Felton mrs; Finley F J mrs; Finley Martha miss; Fitch Lizzie miss; Finch Eliza; Fitzpatrick John mrs; Flannery Elizabeth miss; Flood Hanora miss; Forsyth Annie E miss; Foster Mary Jane; Ford Addie mrs; Ford Cornelia L miss; French Hattie mrs; Freeman O miss; Fuller Hattie A miss; Furdon Anne mrs; Frisbie Sallie mrs

G

Gabrell Kate miss; Garnett Eugenia mrs; Gardner Ellen M; Garvin John mrs; Gallagher Mary Ann; Garrett Jennie mrs; Geranghty Eliza miss; German Louisa; Gainer Geo mrs; Gibson Louisinda miss; Glendal Ellen miss; Glasgow Thos mrs; Godfrey Mattie miss; Garbutt T W mrs; Goodman H M mrs; Goodhue Mary B mrs; Gorrin Emily miss; Gould Jane V miss; Grant Mary A mrs; Gray Jennie miss; Gray Calvin mrs; Green Eliza mrs; Green Mary mrs; Gunn Mary Ellen miss; Grover J M mrs; Grogan Josephine miss

H

Hammond H mrs; Hanson Carrie miss; Hamilton H P E G mrs; Hanres Kate mrs; Hand Anne M mrs; Hamilton Wm H mrs; Hartley Ann miss; Hand Ange Abbie M; Hart Mary C mrs; Harris Vallie mrs; Hammerly Hellia mrs; Heaton R S miss; Hastings Augustus mrs; Hosford Elisha mrs; Hawley D C mrs; Hayden Jennie mrs; Hayes Amelia S mrs; Hayes Sarah Anne mrs; Heneway Maggie; Hendry Julia miss; Hitherton Annie mrs; Hinneman Dorah miss; Herrick Catherine mrs; Hern Mary M mrs; Hickey Sallie mrs; Hickey Ellen mrs; Hicks S mrs; Hitchcock Eliza M miss; Hirt Dora mrs; Hilley Josephine mrs; Hill Sarah mrs; Honore Ida mrs; Hogan Mary miss; Holney A E miss; Hodge Mary J miss; Hodges E mrs; Hogan John mrs; Holmes Emma miss; Holden Margaret miss; Hopkins Josephine miss; Horan Bridget miss; Hoxie Valonda J mrs; Howe Ophelia mrs; Howard Rebekah mrs; Howe mrs; Herbert Mary L mrs; Hulbert Rosalina L miss; Hynes Austin mrs; Hughes Sarah J miss

I

Ingles Jennie mrs; Ireland Maggie miss; Iglehart Nellie G miss

J

Jacobs Thos mrs; Johnson Caroline mrs; James H W mrs

K

Keith Betsie miss; Kane F D mrs; Kearney Lizzie mrs; Kahan Kate S miss; Kelly Kate miss; Kelly Jane mrs; Kelly Julia miss; Keller Mary mrs; Keeler Ella A; Kelly mrs; Keenan Helen C miss; Kingsly Ellen miss; Kimball H L mrs; Kirkland Winny mrs; King Bessey miss; Kinder Sarah M mrs; Kinett Bridgett miss

L

Lauson Louisa miss; Leahy Catherine mrs; Labor Catherine M mrs; Lay Geo W mrs; Laurence Catherine mrs; Lannie A mrs; Lanckland mrs; Lane Catherine; Lawrence Jane E miss; Leshman Amly miss; Lewers G W miss; Lees Barbara miss; Lee Walter mrs; Lincoln Frances mrs; Linder Justine mrs; Littlefield Harriet mrs; Loomis Betsy Ann miss; Lyndon Martha mrs; Lyons Bridget miss; Lyons H mrs; Lombard H G mrs; Lyons Alice; Lynch Mary mrs; Lynch Margt miss

M

Manning Sarah miss; Mahon Bell miss; Munson Maggie miss; Marx C mrs; Marshall Fanny miss; Meteor widow F; Mitchell Frances mrs; More Sarah miss; Monroe Mary J; Montgomery Mollie mrs; Morris E mrs; Morrison Nancy mrs; Moody Amanda mrs; Morris Bertha miss; Moore H S mrs; Mullin Marg't miss; Munn Hattie L miss; Mulqueen Mary H mrs; Merdick Hattie; McCloud Cathrine miss; McCikan Sarah mrs; McCormick Mary miss; McComas Irene miss; McCann Mary Ann mrs; McCuen Kate mrs; McCullum James mrs; McCormick Mary mrs; McChesby Catherine mrs; McCarthy Christena miss; McClure Ellen miss; McDonough Mary mrs; McDonald Lilly miss; McDonald mrs; McGann Annie mrs; McGrath Mary mrs; Magrot miss; McLellan Phoben mrs; McLaughlin H mrs; McKinney A J mrs; McLain Jennie miss; McHugh Ella miss; McNeal Louisa miss

N

Norton C W mrs; Newell A L mrs; Newman miss

O

Odell A J mrs; Odell Maria mrs; Olmsted F A miss 2; O'Brine Anna miss; O'Conner Mary A miss; O'Connor Hanora mrs; O'Neil Anna mrs; O'Neil John mrs; O'Neil mrs; O'Neil Mary miss; O'Neil Sarah miss

P

Pantall M mrs; Page Jenne M miss; Paige M J mrs; Partlow Martha mrs 2; Parks Cetellia miss; Parker William A mrs; Potter A D mrs; Patrie Addie miss; Peacod Eliza miss; Perigree Wm mrs; Perkins Eliza M mrs; Peterson Mary A mrs; Peters Isaac F mrs; Phillips Fannie miss; Piper Julia E miss; Powers Mary; Potter Emma M miss; Price Emily P mrs

Q

Quimby Mathilda F

R

Rask Lovese miss; Raffen Betsey miss; Reynolds A E mrs; Reynolds Caroline C; Redsall Mary Jane miss; Roach Fanny mrs; Reed Catherine mrs; Read Annie mrs; Riordan Lena; Ridgway Rebecca mrs 2; Rigby Susannah mrs; Richmond Carrie miss; Rice Ellen mrs; Riddle Rebecca mrs; Reilly J D mrs; Reilly Mary mrs; Roberts Cecelia mrs; Rose Lizzie; Ross Anna miss; Root Lydia mrs; Rowley Elenor mrs; Russell J F mrs; Ryan Lena mrs; Ryan Margaret

S

Sayer Martha miss; Sapper Ellen miss; Sanders Catheran mrs; Sanders M mrs; Savage Emily mrs; Savage Sarah mrs; Scott Elizabeth mrs 2; Sanders Mary A miss; Scoville Lucy C mrs; Spee Monica mrs; Sexton Harriet A miss; Seeley C C mrs; Secor G E mrs; Sherburne Emily R miss; Sharp Lydia A mrs; Shook Nancy mrs; Shumway Mary E mrs; Simmons Sarah miss 4; Simons E mrs; Slaughter E F mrs; Simms Geo T mrs; Simpson Mary mrs; Silvers Mary E miss; Smith Olive B mrs; Smith Lt mrs; Smith Mathilda miss; Smith Mary mrs; Soper Catharine R; Spencer S M mrs; Southard Laura mrs; Spaulding Rowena; Stack Kate; Stevens R E mrs; Stewart Mary L mrs; Stevens Frances E mrs; Stiles Lucy mrs; Stephens Anna miss; Swift R T miss; Sumner J S mrs

T

Tarbush Sarah A mrs; Tallman Jennie mrs; Tallcott D H mrs; Tinkham Smith mrs; Tims Kate miss; Thompson Charlotte miss; Tolman C H mrs; Tompkins A T mrs; Trout Eve miss; Towle Sarah A mrs; Twell S M mrs; Tyler James E mrs; Turner Sophy W mrs

U

Underwood S L mrs

V

Veth Leiner miss; Vorhers Rosa miss; Van O'Linder Wm mrs

W

Wallace John R mrs; Wagnor Bridget miss; Walker Agnes miss; Walker Emorey miss; Watson Mary mrs; Warner Lydia A miss; Waugh James; Westbrook A miss 2; Weeks O G mrs; Welch Theresa miss; White Mary; Whitecomb N M mrs; Wilkins Sarah miss; Wilde Sarah miss; Winter Emily mrs; Willard C M mrs; Wilcox Almira mrs; Wilder E A mrs; Williams H S mrs; Wilkinson Sarah M mrs; Williams A A miss; Williams Selestia miss; Wilson Alice miss; Wilson Carrie C 2; Wilson Arvillia m; Warthen M Wais; Woods Sarah A; Wood Carrie; Wood Dora; Wood Susan A m; Woods E mrs; Woodhouse C; Wyckoff Anna C m; Wright Almira miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Avery Moses H; Anthony mr; Atwater M S; Austin W L; Alling W J; Ademan W J; Atwood H P judge; Arnett Wm; Ansee John; Anderson J A; Adams Jas; Austin H W; Adams J F; Alexander AB; Arnold Isaac; Adams Hall; Adams H N; Arnsan Thos; Adams Geo B; Andrews H A; Anderson Theo A & co; Adams Thos; Adams Silas W; Armstrong Saml; Anthony Elliot; Armstrong Ed; Atkinson Robt; Avena Domiale; Austin D C; Adams Randolph; Adams Chas W; Adeson C; Allen Phillip; Anderson C J; Anderson C R rev 2; Atwood A T; Axtelle & May

B

Barrett Wm; Babcock L F; Bernard mr; Beeman M W; Bard Lyman; Bardsley W A; Bush Wm; Bird E J; Beardsley John R; Blackard Jno A; Blake John; Baker John M; Ball Joseph; Barker John; Barden Jas; Barry Jno; Baker J S; Bassett Jas A; Bassett Jas E; Bigelow W S capt; Bolden Ira; Batman J W; Blake H N; Brock Wm; Barlock W E & co; Boyce John B; Brigan John B; Brown John; Bracken Wm; Bracket Joe; Brown Judge; Brophy John B; Byrnes John; Blizzard John; Braddish J M; Bonck John; Burkett J A; Bush J C; Burns Jas M; Broton Robt; Bardsall E H 3; Burnham squire; Byrne Denis; Brown Coleman T; Bowen C R; Brown capt; Briggs C C; Brown C F; Brown Chas; Bobb Wm; Bennett Wm; Baker W A; Bell W H; Billings Jas B; Barrett Thos; Barr Geo; Barry Garrett; Blodgett Geo H; Blake Geo; Bemis Thos E; Barnstable Geo; Baum G; Barker Geo; Barrett T R capt; Blair Geo capt; Barris Stephen; Banks Stephen; Beecroft S D; Ballentine Frank; Parrott Stephen; Burris Stephen; Barr Frederick; Brown Ira S; Brainard Ira S; Bucher J; Bonham Jas; Bradwell Jas; Bowes James; Barbuck J F; Barton B; Bunce H H; Brant H capt; Brisker Henry; Brown H H; Buckley H capt; Briggs Geo L; Brooks Geo W; Burnham Geo; Brown Henry; Brown Charly W; Boyer Chas; Boynton & Drake; Brunson A; Buchannon A; Brown Babcock & co; Boyne N B; Bush Ike; Bishop Walter; Bosworth W S; Bradford Ezekiel; Bennett Peter; Barnes Chas; Beach Chas H; Baker C A; Barney & Barber; Belock & co; Baker A B; Benson A; Blackman A H; Barton Chas L; Baxter A G; Ball & Sears; Beedle Jas M; Burgess L; Boyle W H; Byrne Wm; Brown W; Lyston Geo R; Butler Geo W; Butterfield G J; Bochman Mick; Brosman Thos; Burdick G R; Brannan Jas; Boyle Theodore; Burlington L; Britton Geo; Beckley Thos; Brookhout F; Berri Steph P; Brewster E L; Brannick Edw'd; Butterworth E; Bart F; Briggs Nathan'l; Browning O H; hon Bonnan A; Beall & Hopkins; Brunson A; Bullard brothers; Bowen H A; Barry Thos

C

Cameron Jno R; Clendenin maj 3; Christie Wm; Claystone L H; Carey M dr; Cahill Michael; Cameron J E capt; Clement Jas M; Carter Jas S; Clarke Jas H; Chapman J B; Campbell James; Chandler Thos W capt; Campbell G M; Clancy Thos; Clayton G M; Campbell A St Jhon; Claffin & Brown; Chandler & co; Chandler A; Clark Albert; Chambers & Egan; Childs Albert F; Crosby M H; Cobb M V; Coyy Milo; Collins M H; Collins Lidsay; Cudmore Mich; Cockran Mathew; Condon Michael; Cowan W W; Connell Wm; Campeon Leroy; Cockron Mathew; Coman M J; Cunnyworth Wm; Currin Wm; Curtis Wm B lt; Colebnrt John; Campell M; Corson Michael; Chadwick Walter; Clark W A; Cosgrove John; Campell John; Chadbourne T L; Clarke Geo E; Clarkson T S; Clarke Samuel; Cornell Fredk H; Close Emory capt; Cavenwell H H; Charles Edgar D; Casier R N; Clark David; Chase D B; Cronise Chas; Crawford John W; Cooper John W; Conners John; Coan John; Calburn Josiah; Corcoran John; Cowery John; Crawford A H; Coleman Ira; Cornwell Jas M; Cullin Jas; Candon Jas; Canroyd Jas; Cottrell Jas; Curran Henry G; Cooke H T; Cronin Timothy; Crum Geo; Crofoot Simon C; Coe Samuel S; Cook G S; Cole Henry W; Cole Henry Hun; Clough John; Candeld W B; Carpenter Jos; Cane John; Calhoun J B; Carey John; Cerwarth Chas; Casey J P; Cannon Peter; Clapp Peter A; Casey Patrick; Churchill Chas C capt; Case Chansey L; Chapin N F; Case Amos H; Chadsedy B L; Crowley Stephen; Cook F V capt; Corcoran Francis; Crofoot Simon C; Crumpton Edwd; Coleman Dan G; Colburn Robt; Craine Daniel P; Cobb M E; Curtiss P; Conley Chas; Cutmore Chas H; Curtis C R S; Crowley Cornels; Cudmore Patrick; Crowley Cornels; Calkeen Bryan; Crow & Welch; Granston Andr'w; Coles Alfred; Comens Bill; Crawford & co; Cay & co; Crawford Aitken

D

Duller R R; Duly Thos; Douglass B F; Deyey & co; Dimond A S; Dixon A P; Day Alfred; Dupey Chas; Downing A B; Dunning C S; Dunn Patk; Dunagan Patk; Dewin Peter; Delany C C; Duffey Patk; DeWitt C; Dumm Chas; Doyle P J; Draper Doe; Duffey D A; Dickey E P; Dyer E R; Davis Richd; Dee Richd; Dunbar E B; Delaney Fred N; Dunstall Steph; Dodge Simon; Doane Geo C; Dickinson Geo; Digby Thos; Dixon Geo E; Dooling Thos; Duck Geo; Draper Henry; Day Henry M; Digman Hiram; Ditcher Jas H; Davis Jas; Daymen Jas; Donovan Jerry; Deal Jacob; Dougherty J C; Drake Jas; Davis J T; Draper Ira E; Dolg John; Dennison Jas; Durkin John; Decker Jos; Dixon John; Dupee John; Downs John; Dodson John; Drake John; Deesamus J A; Dallany Wm M; Dick Warren; Durand Simon; Duncan W F; Doty Wm; Dare Wm; Dean M S; DuFey Lyman; Dwyer Mich; Dowling M; Dennison W G; DeGollyn Watts; Dixon Wm 2

E

Evans Michael; Emerson Lyman; Engles Lewis; Emery Zebulon; Edwards M E; Eat Joseph; Eddy Jonas; Evans Wm D; Edwards Jerard; English John W; Emery Henry H; Everts Geo S 2; Enright John; Evans Thos J; Ellsworth E S; Elliott Geo W; Elgar Chas; Easterbrooke & Delano; Eaton Alonzo; Egends A

F

Fitzgerald J M hon; Fisk Jonathan G; Farrar John M; Forbes John; Foss John W; Fox John; Fanning John; Fox J J; Fix James; Fitch Jas N capt; Fish J H; Friedly H W capt; Farrell Henry J; Foster H John; Fatham Henry; Fake Henry; Fox Gross; Franklin Jeff; Fife Geo; Fenton Geo; Fennin Thos; Files Thos; Frasee Thos; Flint G W; Froome Francis; Fefer Syl J; Firch Stephen; Finch Ed S; Fulton Robt; Finley Rich P; Foster C A; Fleming David; Ferris Chas capt; Foote Chas H; Fake Fred; Fulton C A; Fitzgerald P; Fine Philip; Fisk C W J; Fox Chas J; Fleetwood A T; Fields Oliver; Fergusson Owen; Farwell & Sweet; Forrest Alson; Fagan Wm; Fleman W F; Fish Wm L; Finemore Wm; Forrest L L; Forde Mich rev; Fine Lewis; Forrest L L 2

G

Gage L E; Ganey M H; Gadwood Moses; Graham Miles M; Giffin Michael; Graf L; Getman Martin; Gardner Willard; Garvin John; Grover John; Garrigan John 2; Gulnhagh John; Gibbons John M; Graham John 2; Griffin James; Griffin James L; Goodridge H & Co; Gully J 3 dr; Goddard H J; Goodby H A; Green Thos; Gleason Thos W; Gordon Gabriel H; Grundy Geo; Gelling Cyrus; Graham & co; Graves A F rev; Garlon Nelson; Gleeson Andrew; Godfrey N F dr; Gaylord Chas A; Gifford N C; Graham Sheldon; Giddings Marry & co; Galway Richard; Gray Chovyaul & co; Ganier George; Gilbert Sam'l S; Gumaer S S; Green E O; Goodrich E H; Gilbert Isaac E; Gearey Ebenezer; Griffiths David; Geeks Peter; Grady Patrick; Greenan Patrick; Goodridge C N; Gardner E; Gilbert A co; Ganier Charley; Gates Wilson; Ginuir W A; Gervitts W H; Garfield A

H

Hayes Michl; Hall M V; Halsted Lahan; Hennecy Morrice; Hadley L P; Henry Wm; Haynes Wm T; Hamilton Wm; Hansard W; Hann W; Hoyne Wm; Harris Wm; Haney Jno S; Haggers Jno H; Hage John; Hennadge Jno R; Harris James; Haight Jas G; Hall Jno; Henry J F; Hayden Jas R; Hale H L; Hefferer Jas C; Hatch Heman; Hench Henry; Hawkins Geo; Herself Jno C; Hayward G W; Hayward Gay; Halahan Thos; Halsting Geo W; Harding T; Harvey Geo F; Harris Frank H; Harvey J G; Haynes Frank; Hunt & Quigley; Hogan Patrick; Hawley E D; Hastings Robert; Handley Edward; Hamlin Robert; Hogan F Edwd; Heath R B; Hanson R; Haywood Robt; Hale Douglas R; Hennessy David; Hennessy Dan; Hawley Asa; Henrich Decalior; Henderson J; Hasbey C; Harrington Chas; Harris Chas E; Hoffeen Patk; Hayes Canute; Hamilton Chas E; Hendricks O; Harrington N C; Haggard E; Harris B H; Hall & Moody; Harris Alonzo; Harrington C H; Hough sergt M W; Hickoks W C; Holt W M 2; Hirsh W & J; Holloway J W; Hogan Jno; Hille J E; Hobbs Jno R; Hobart Jerome; Hollister J W; Hynes Patrick; Howard C O; Humphrey J O; Hopson James; Hughes Jno; Hurlburt J E; Higgins Jas L; Holman Jas W; Hickey Jas E; Higgins F T Jr; High L Henry; Haibut V J; Higgins Geo; Hogle Hasea; Hight Harvey; Hughes Henry W; Hull Tracy D; Hyndshaw Theo; Hason Geo; Hyatt Thos; Humphrewill T L; Hoey Geo; Hills Frank; Hull Thos; Holden S; Hill lieut L C; Hibbard Frank; Hiscock Edwin; Hitchcock E H; Hobert E A; Haibut E A; Hoban D; Homan E C; Hille D & H; Hollister D C; Hayseo Peter; Howard Chas; Hutchinson W; Holt Andrew; Higgins & Fowler; Huff Abraham

I

Inglesbey N; Irwin G W; Ingersoll Geo; Irwin John F; Ingleson mr

J

Jackman & Alden; Jackson A; Jackson Oliver; Jackson T A; Jackson mr engineer; James H; James John; James L H 2; Jacobs Sam 2; Jaynes D W; Jewell Octavous; Jennings F W; Jeffery John M; Jeffers L G; Johnson A E 2; Johnson B F; Johnson C; Johnson T; Johnson Ira T; Johnson J A; Johnson John; Johnson W E; Jones Warren; Jones capt; Jones T A; Jones H O 2; Jones Harvey; Jones H S; Jaubra mr; Judd Levi; Jolliff R

K

Killen Michael; Kerman Lunian; Kerevin M; Kendall W H H; Kretsinger W H; Kelly Wm; Keefe John 2; Kiloovn John; Keegan John; Kellogg J E; Kimball John G; Kelly C J; Keirsley J; Kent Jacob; Kedzie J; Kelsey J W; Kidd Henry; Kinney Horace; Kittredge Tyler; Kanly Thomas; Kimball F L; Kretsinger Fred; King Edward; King A B; Kershaw C J; Keith A L; Knight A L; Keith C W; King & Brother; Kendig A; Kilien & Blum; Ketchum Sons & co; Knight Don C

L

Ladd M P; Lely Michl; Lemon; Luby Mr; Larkiar Wm; Lighton Wm 2; Laro Wm W; Low Arthur; Lovely mr; Ladd Wm; Long Jno; List Jno; Lobey Jno; Lanson John; Landeis James; Lannan J G; Lockwood Jos; Lynch J; Lardner Jerry; Lynch J H; Louis Henry A; Loomis Thos; Lyon Geo B; Lyon Geo; Leany Timothy; Layton Geo; Lyons Francis; Lewis Sam; Ludlow F H; Landon R P; Lassen E J; Land R H; Linn R A; Leddy Patrick; Laner Peter; Levi Chas; Look Rev F; Lewis Oren; Lock & Thonegnest; Lawrence, Bradley & Pardee

M

Morris Nelson 2; Morrison, Clifton & co; Miller A R; Myers Andrews; Moore & co; Morriss & Welxell; Murphy Patt; Mott A H; Moore Otis; McDonald M C; McCarthy mr; McCauley Mich'l; McEvoy Wm; McAuley John F; McCollogst John; McElhatton John; McDermid John; McCall John; McGarry John; McNicholas J T; McAssey John; McCormick John; McCabe John; McCann James F; McDonald James; McGrath James 2; McKeown James; McLane James; McCollum I N; McClanchlin & co; McGrath Thos; McLain Thos; McCrum Geo; McFarland G; McAleer Thos; McCullough Saml; McPherson Reub; McAuley Robert; McLeod Donald; McGinisCornel's; McLellan Neil; McCoghery Edwd; McCormic A; McCondy Andw; McMahon, Donovan & co; McCormick & co A; McPhee Newton; McGill, Whitthorne & co; McDonough A J; Marshall J S E; Mack J F; Maybury M; Martin W W; Mason W W; Merrill H P; Malley Thos P; Malley Thos; Melvin Thos; Mason Thos; Mears Simeon; Meeklngs Saml; Mathew Danl; Martin Patrick; Mansfield G W; Mead E R; Malloy Patrick; Mead B D; Melvin Asel; Marsh & Foss; Mason A A; Mackin Bernard; Martin & co; Myers Leven; Mixer W H; Mulhall W E; Moore Wm Tyler; Mooney John; Moulton John; Morrisson J F; Mahoney Thos F; Morden Geo; Murray James S; Murphy Tim; Mulvie Joseph; Morris J P; Minor Henry O; Murphy Thos; Myrs Fred'k W; Miles Samuel; Moffatt Seth C 2; Murphy Francis; Muchmore Edwd; Morse Robert M; Mooney Dennis; Morgan Richard; Montigue Danl S; Millard Pardon; Morse D Clinton; Montgomery C H; Muir Charles A; Miller Cephas H

N

Newhouse Jno; Neebels Joe D; Nevor Jno; Nichols J S; Naughton Jno; Nichols Ira J; Nolan James; Noelaengst O D; Nixon Henry; Norton Warren

O

O'Brien; Otterson W C; O'Brien Wm; Oatman Jacob; O'Halloran Jno; O'Mara Jas; Otis W A; Oursen O M; Oliver mr; O'Leary Jno; O'Conners Patk; O'Brien Chas; O'Brien Danl H; Obernyre Frank; Oston Stephen; O'Brien Timothy; O'Mally Thos

P

Parsons F B; Pittin Geo S; Pencell Thos J; Pettela T; Pratt F H; Prince Sylvester; Philips S S; Parker A B; Palmer Aron 2; Parker C T; Pelrce Alfred; Pelelfer & co; Pomeroy Benjamin; Philips B; Pugh W D; Pett Walter; Parker rev Jno D 2; Pearson Jno; Pullian Jno; Ponder Jno H; Palmer A E; Payne A; Peddicord W C; Pauchs & Hunt; Peoria F H; Perry Peter; Price Chas; Plaines G J; Powell Chas A & co; Philips Paul; Parks F D 2; Petrie Martin A O; Payne B C; Peck C M; Pearson W H; Peterson Wm; Phillips Leander; Peri Wesley; Pride Wm E; Peters Wm B N; Pope Jno; Powers Jno; Pierce Jno; Platt Hezekiah; Payson H E; Page Harry C; Peterson Thos; Pratt Jas; Porter V H; Porter Henry; Perry Geo B; Prindill Wm

Q

Quigley H rev; Quigley Jno; Quigg Brice; Quinby G W

R

Rollins mr; Read Marcellus; Rogerson Michl; Rebo Lucis; Reid mr; Reise dr W D; Rustler Woodnih; Richards Wyman; Rapps Wm A; Ranney Jno A; Rosan Jno; Russell Wm P L; Ryan Jno; Reardon Jno; Raymond Jno; Russell Jno F; Renich Joseph; Reed J B & co; Rogers James; Rider James; Reeve Sloman E; Ramsey James H; Rose J C; Rawson J; Rabeets James W; Rice James W; Rice J J H; Robbins J V; Rice Henry; Rogers Henry; Robinson Horace; Robbins T S; Ryan Thos B; Russell Geo B; Raw Simons; Roberts S J; Roberts Thos W; Russell capt Allen; Rand Socrates; Radcliffe Robt H; Ryan El James; Randolph Riley F; Reddy Patrick; Robinson H H; Rider Danl; Rider Albert; Rock H P; Rawson C; Riley Patrick; Reynolds Patrick; Robinson & Parker; Rogers Alfred; Rogerson & Drose; Reynolds, Lunt & co; Ripley A W; Richardson & Garrard; Rialy Denis

S

Seymour M A; Suffecoole W H; Sherman Wells; Seg'n W P; Scott W B capt; Sloes Jno; Scamele Jno M; Scott Jno; Sherman J S; Schermerhorn W H; Shea J C; Sherwin Jas; Sheban Jerh; Saintclaire J B; Shepley Jas C; Shute Jas S; Scovill H S; Sanger Henry A; Sheldon Geo W; Shelly Robert; Shoecraft Geo; Savage T W; Sammons T J; Samuel Geo H; Shepherd S Jay; Shomaker F M; Shourde E C; Shores Cornelius; Shew Chas; Scoville Chas F; Sexton C H; Scammon C S lt; Scopt Frederick; Seopt C C; Sewell Alfred; Shurtleff Chas; Swarthout A; Shefleston & bros; Stelle Henry F; Sickles Ed H; Smith B D; Sprague Henry; Spear Hugh S; Slater Saml S; Strong H C; Smith Thos D; Stevenson Geo D; Stone G W; Stone S P; Stevens S R; Sutton Fredk R; Sogg Geo; Spear F R; Skiff Elmore E; Sinclair S E; Spriggs S S; Smith Saml; Seul Simeon; Springer Enoch; Smith Robt; Sloan E J; Smith R; Streeter L D; Shedfey Baxter; Soule David B; Smith Dick; Stewart D capt; Stewart D B S; Smyth P; Stambaugh C 2; Smith Chas E; Smith C A; Skerritt Patk; Smith Perry; Stewart Chas; Sinclair Chas; Stanard Chas; Smith Artema; Sutherland Alex; Stinmer O J; Smith W W; Stoutz Alonso D; Stafford Norman; Strother Albert; Sigmoit & Waitman; Smith O D; Smith Pat; Sullivan Bat; Snyder W A; Skinner M O; Surdam M C; Sweet mr; Strong W B; Smith W H; Skelley Wm; Stearns W F; Stanley Jno; Strong Wm; Stewart Jno; Skinner Jno; Stewart Jos; Spicer Jno; Sweeny Jos F; Summers Jos; Siddons Jno; Stortor Jno; Southwick Jno; Spaulding Jos A; Stanley Ios; Stryker Jno; Stevens J capt; Strong Judson N; Stafford Jno W; Smith J A; Stoneburger J M; Sturgess Jas; Smith J C; Smith Joe W; Simington I L; Simpson Jas; Strickler J F; Sinclair J H; Sperry Jas C; Stanley Jas H; Stokes Jas; Staunton Jas F; Spaulding J; Smith J B

T

Tinkel Burton; Taylor William; Turner Lovell; Tait Weston; Taylor William; Toby Wales; Thompson W A; Tonner Wm; Thompson J L; Treanor John; Tatum John C; Thomas J B rev; Thompson Isaac; Tilton J W; Tibbats J; Train James D; Thomas Ira W; Ten Eyck H 2; Thackery H; Taff George; Turner G; Talbot Thomas; Travers Gil capt; Tisdale Geo M 2; Taylor George; Tibbits Geo M; Terhune Theo; Tumel F G; Tomiskey Frank; Tummell F G; Tripp S; Titsworth RMD S; Taggart Robert; Thompson D W 2; Tuttle Daniel; Todd Champion; Trainor Pat B; Terman Patrick; Thome Alex; Taloe Alfred; Taylor Ambrose; Thompson Al H; Todd A W dr; Taylor Alfred; Thompson bros; Tibbals & Travs; Talcott Orlando; Thompson Danl

U

Underwood Ben

V

Vincent P B; Velie C F; Vaughan Dav T; Vanburen S D; Vanwryck F; Vallear Thos; Vogwill Henry; VanDuzer Lewis; Vandwalker Hig

W

Willis Warren 2; Wood Wm 2; Williams mr; Wightman W P; Williams Michl; Wilson W A; Woods Wm H B; Williams John 2; Wilson John; Wilson John P; Wright Josiah W; Williamson J W; Winchell Jas B; Wing Henry md; Willis & bro J S; Woodcock Isaac; Woodruff Jackson; Wing G; Willard Geo; Woodbury Hiram; Wilder G G; Williams F B; Williams Frank; Williams R capt; Williamson Ed; Weisner Edwd; Williams R G; Wilkinson D S; Wiswel Artemus; Wright A M; Wilson D F; Wellman Osborn; Wonderlich D D; Wolzencraft dr; Williams David; Williams & Wittteld; Wilson Alex'r; Wilson A capt; Wilson Math; Wilkinson J rev; Wilson John; Webster mr; Walsh Mich; Walker L J; Wadsworth Wm; Wallace W R; White W H dr; Wetzel John F; Wendell John; Woltz J A; Wood James H; Walker J H; Wright Thos A; Wheler Charles J; Westcott James; Washburn J N; Ward Jasper D; Whitnash J A; Waters James H; Whitmore Geo H; Ward H; White Thos; Walker G; West Geo H; West Geo; Welch Geo; Wilson Geo M; White Samuel; Warrin Francis; Ward S G capt; Wheeler Steph A; Wallace Francis J D; Walker Saml J; West E; Walles Edmond; Walker R C; Wheeler Ephm 2; Whitney H R; Wiley F S; Welles Rosell; Ward D L; Whitcomb Chas; Warren Charles; Whitaker & Banks; Webster Peter; Warren C H; Wheeler Charles; Woods Patrick; Warner & co C H; Webb Charles L; Warren Cyrus L; Walsh Peter; Weeks C G; Wheeler A C; Wellman Osborn; Walsh Alson; Welsh A M; Waterman & co; Waddell Bryan; Webb J B; Weese Chan'y W; Whitty Nicholas

Y

Yates B L; Yocum Wiley M; Young Ruben W; Young Nap B

Initials.

293 South Clark street 2 ... O. D. per Express
... Redwood Glass Co ... Publisher of the Review
... Publisher of the Morning Bulletin ... Publisher of the Western Banner ... Publisher of the Presbyterian Expositor ... White Clothing Estab.
Tremont Block ... Agent Boudoir Sewing Machine
... 44 Peoria st ... Editor of the Presbyter ... D
... M E M ... P ... Secty Assn ... Clothes Wringer 73 Lake st ... Wm. W. Barque Vanguard.

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a three cent stamp.

Office open from 1st of May to 1st of November, daily (except Sunday), from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. On Sunday from 8½ till 10½ a. m. From November 1st till May 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. daily (except Sundays), and on Sundays from 8.30 till 10.15 a. m.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

SECOND HAND SAFES.—One nice little

FIRE PROOF AT $35.

Just the thing for Silver Spoons and Jewelry. One double door at $125. F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle street.

PURE SPIRITS AND ALCOHOL, manufactured by and constantly on hand and for sale to the trade in lots to suit, by

A. F. CROSKEY,

31 and 33 South Water street.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U. S. A.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 25th, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, Oct. 1st, 1862, for

2,000 Cavalry Horses, and
1,000 Artillery Horses,

All to be delivered at the Government Stables, in Indianapolis, Ind.

Delivery of Cavalry Horses to be as follows:
500 within ten (10) days from date of contract.
500 " twenty (20) " "
500 " thirty (30) " "
500 " forty (40) " "

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than six (6) nor more than eight (8) years old; from 15 to 16 hands high; dark colors, (no greys); good, square trotters in harness, bridle wise, and of size sufficient for Cavalry purposes.

SPECIFICATIONS OF ARTILLERY HORSES.

(1.) 332 Wheel Horses, in pairs, bays, browns, or blacks, 16 hands high or upwards, strong and active, from 6 to 9 years old, entirely sound, well broken, and square trotters in harness.

(2.) 334 horses in pairs, bays, browns, or blacks, 15½ hands high or upwards, strong, quick and active, entirely sound, from 5 to 8 years old, well broken, and square trotters in harness.

(3.) 334 horses, in pairs, bays, browns, or blacks, entirely sound, from 5 to 9 years old, sizes suitable for exchanges in the two first named horses, well broken, and square trotters in harness. Each horse to weigh not less than eleven hundred (1100) pounds.

Deliveries of Artillery Horses to be as follows:
100 horses of the first named, }
100 " second " } 300 horses,
100 " third " }

Within fifteen (15) days from date of contract. The same number (300) of same classes, respectively, within twenty-five (25) days from date of contract, and the residue (400) within thirty-five (35) days from date of contract.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a GUARANTEE for its faithful performance. Form of bid and guarantee can be had on application to this office.

No bid will be entertained for less than 100 horses. Proposals will be endorsed, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses" and "Proposals for Artillery Horses."

Any other information will be promptly given on application to the undersigned personally or by letter.

JAMES A. EKIN,
A. Q. M., U. S. A.

NOTICE.—Sealed Proposals are invited until the 30th day of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States Subsistence Department with 6,000 head of Beef Cattle on the hoof.

The Cattle are to be delivered at Washington City, D. C., and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross weight. No animal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross weight. Heifers and Bulls not wanted.

The Cattle to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Government may require.

The first delivery of Cattle to be made ten days after signing the contract.

A bond with good and sufficient security will be required.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury Notes or other Government funds.

No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contracts, or when the bidder is not present to respond to his bid. All bids to be accompanied by two guarantees.

The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of all the members of the firm.

Bids to be directed to "COL. A. BECKWITH, A. D. C. and C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.," and endorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We —, of the county of —, and State of —, do hereby guarantee that — is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

This guarantee must be appended to each bid.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, Chicago, Illinois, September 18, 1862. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, until the first day of October, at 3 P. M., for the grading of the Chicago Branch of said Company's Road from Aurora to the City of Chicago, a distance of 38 miles. Maps, profiles and specifications of the work will be ready for examination at the office in Chicago after the 20th inst., where also any information will be given in reference to the work may be obtained.

The right is especially reserved to reject any proposition that may not be deemed for the interest of the Company.

J. VAN NORTWICK,
President and Chief Engineer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS of the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad Company.—A meeting of Stockholders of the Tonica and Petersburg Railroad Company, will be held at Jacksonville on the fourteenth day of October, 1862, for the purpose of considering and approving of certain Articles of Consolidation between the said Company and the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company; and, if said Articles shall be approved, the first election for Directors of the Consolidated Company will be held at Jacksonville, on the same day. WM. G. GREENE, President. JAS. HANNAH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders in the Chicago Mechanical Bakery are hereby notified that a meeting of the stockholders in said corporation will be held at the office of E. C. Larned, corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, on Monday, Oct. 13th, 1862, at 3 P. M.

E. C. LARNED,
F. W. RAYMOND,
A. C. CHILDS,
A. STEVENSON,
L. P. HILLIARD, } Board of Directors.

Chicago, Sept. 19th, 1862.

NUTS AND BOLTS.—The St. Louis Nut and Bolt Factory is now in full operation.

CASH ORDERS ARE SOLICITED.

The Nuts are hot pressed, made under Cole's Patent, and are superior to any manufactured by any other process. Address J. H. BEEBE, Box No. 2418, St. Louis, Mo.

Commission Merchants.

LEDUC & GIBBS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Special advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Baltimore. Warehouse, No. 244 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

J. LEDUC. F. A. GIBBS.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c. &c. Warehouse, No. 228 South Water street. WILLIAM LITTLE. GEO. A. SACKETT.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—187 South Water-st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building.

F. L. UNDERWOOD, S. L. UNDERWOOD, BEN. W. UNDERWOOD.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBEE

General Commission Merchants,

Pardee's Building, corner Wells and South Water sts. (NO. 8 up-stairs,) Chicago.

A. S. CHADBOURNE. C. F. WETHERBEE.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 198 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

M. S. YARWOOD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 3 Pomeroy's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago. P. O. Box 831.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

T. M TURLAY & Co.,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

276 SOUTH WATER STREET.

We give personal and prompt attention to the sale of Grain, Flour, Pork, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Broom Corn, &c., and make liberal cash advances on consignments.

FARWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

128 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. Refer to—Cooley, Farwell & Co., G. C. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co.

CHAS. B. FARWELL. SIMEON FARWELL.

BATES, STONE & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

For the purchase and sale of

FLOUR, GRAIN, BEEF, PORK, FISH, HAMS,

Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds,

DRIED FRUIT, &c., &c.

217 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

JONES, CULBERTSON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office No. 17 Wells street, over Sturges' Bank, Chicago, Illinois.

PATRICK & CO., General Commission Merchants, No. 244 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Advances made on Grain, Flour, Provisions, etc., for sale here, and by our friends in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Liverpool. We refer to Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, Chicago; E. K. Willard, Agent Bank of Montreal, Chicago; J. H. Dunham, Esq., Chicago; H. A. Tucker, Esq., Chicago.

J. T. PATRICK. C. T. INSLEE.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 6 Board of Trade Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Our business STRICTLY and EXCLUSIVELY commission.

JAS. H. TUCKER. GEO. A. GIBBS. DAVID DUEL.

H. P. STANLEY, Commission Merchant, and dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 50 State street, Chicago.

N. B.—In the fruit trade we invite correspondence previous to shipment. There is great choice in the style of packages, and in the routes and time of shipment, &c.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 223½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.

J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of

PRODUCE AND BROOM CORN,

for sale in this market or consigned to our correspondence in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. RATCLIFFE & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, 208 South Water street, Chicago.

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 5 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water Streets. Advances made on consignments.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 198 South Water street. Cash advances made on Flour and Grain to be sold here or by

Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York.

ABIEL AKIN. J. H. BURLBUT.

GLASSFORD, JONES & CO.,

Forwarding and Shipping Agents.

Special attention given to forwarding Grain, &c. from Kingston to Montreal and Quebec. Carrying capacity of our craft equal to 250,000 bushels Grain per trip.

Canal Wharf, Montreal. Anglin's Wharf, Kingston.

WHEELER, NEELY & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 7 Board of Trade Building.

C. T. WHEELER. A. E. NEELY. E. F. LAWRENCE.

MURRY NELSON & CO., No. 214 South Water street.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour Provisions and Produce of all kinds.

FOR A COMMISSION.

MURRY NELSON. R. B. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,

EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 206 and 208 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

LEE & ANTES,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give especial attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of produce on commission. Office 131 Lake street, corner of Clark.

OLIVER S. LEE. CHARLES E. ANTES.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

47 Broad street, New York.

Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 133 South Water street.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 192 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments. Having parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, ... think they can give such superior advantages ...

M. S. NICHOLS. C. D. ... A. A. NICHOLS.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

224 South Water Street.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago.

STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 3 City Buildings, St. Louis.

G. J. GILBERT. S. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 3 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

F. F. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1824.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.

RICE FAY. JAS. R. WOODWORTH.

Business Cards.

CHARLES CLEAVER, Agent, MANUFACTURER OF

Lard, Machinery and Lubricating Oil.

No. 245 LAKE STREET.

DR. JAMES, formerly of James' Hospital Customhouse street, New Orleans, La.

Established in 1850,

Has arrived in Chicago, and permanently located at 84 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALIST.

Cures Old Chronic and Recent Diseases. Has the testimonials of the Medical Faculty, Medical Journals, and the citizens of every part of the South. Consultations inviolable. Office open from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Dr. GEORGE H DADD, formerly of Boston, Mass., respectfully announces that he is prepared to treat all the various diseases incidental to all kinds of domestic animals, and can be found at WM. PATRICK'S Phoenix Sale Stables, No. 126, corner of State and Adams streets, Chicago, Ill. Dr. Dadd is prepared to receive pupils in view of qualifying them for practice.

G. H. DADD, V. S.

DR. WALTER HAY,

No. 85 South Clark Street,

CHICAGO,

OFFICE HOURS.—8 to 9 A. M.; 12 to 1, and 5 to 6 P. M.

ERNST PRUSSING,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

No. 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill.

Loans negotiated on real estate security.

FOX & HOWARD,

CONTRACTORS FOR

DREDGING, DOCKING, BRIDGING, GRADING AND MASONRY.

Office 36 Dearborn street, Old P. O. Building, Chicago. Bridge Timber and Dock materials constantly on hand.

PAPER.

PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF

BUTLER & HUNT,

No. 48 STATE STREET.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of News and Book Paper, Envelopes, ... Card and ... Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.

Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

J. S. KIRK & CO.,

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

KIER & CO'S CARBON OIL

800 bbls. of the above

Celebrated Burning Oil

Is offered for sale at the lowest market price by A. F. CROSKEY, 31 and 33 South Water street.

Insurance.

THE LIVERPOOL

AND

LONDON INS. CO.,

Write on all desirable fire risks at CURRENT RATES.

HIGGINSON & JAMES,

No. 1 South Clark st., cor. South Water.

Cash Capital and Surplus..$6,399,130
Invested in this country....$1,045,356

BRANCH OFFICE

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO

Kingsbury Block, Chicago, Ill.

RESIDENT DIRECTORS:

MATTHEW LAFLIN.
E. K. ROGERS, firm Walter & Rogers, Coal and Pig Iron.
GEO. ARMOUR, Munger & Armour, Stor. and Com.
G. C. COOK, G. C. Cook & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
J. F. FARGO, Drake Bro. & Drake, Tremont House.
J. C. FARGO, Livingston, Fargo & Co., American Express Company.
F. D. GRAY, Gray, Phelps & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
W. W. BOYINGTON, Architect.
J. V. Z. BLANEY, Judge Superior Court of Chicago.
E. S. MOREN, Ex-Judge Circuit Court.
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Superintendent Ill. C. R. R.
G. M. WHEELER, Auditor G. & C. U. R. R.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:

MILTON PARKER, M. D.
J. V. Z. BLANEY, M. D., Prof. Rush Med. College and Northwestern University.

ATTORNEYS:

B. S. MORRIS.........JESSE B. THOMAS.

OFFICERS AT HOME OFFICE:

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
B. F. JOHNSON, Vice President.
GEO. F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

A credit of fifty per cent will be given, when the premium amounts to $50. Dividends will be paid in cash, to apply on Premium Notes or added to the Policy.

Endowment and non-forfeiting policies issued.

The assets of this Company (including its cash capital, which is perpetual) are larger to its liabilities than that of any other Company in this country.

Two Hundred and Fifty Policies were issued at this office in six months, ending July 1st.

Any person who will call and examine our plan of doing business, will be satisfied that this Company cannot be found which offer more favorable inducements or gives a better guarantee to the assured than this Company.

B. F. JOHNSON,
Manager Branch Office.

HOME

INSURANCE CO.

Of New York.

OFFICE, Nos. 112 & 114 BROADWAY

Cash Capital	$1,000,000.00
Assets, 1st July, 1862	$1,585,679.76
Liabilities	$57,526 32

ABSTRACT OF THE EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,

Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1862.

ASSETS.

Cash balance in bank	$143,438.66
Bonds and mortgages, being first lien on real estate	519,663.50
Loans on stocks, payable on demand (market value of securities $ ...)	116,709.51
United States and other stocks (ms. mkt value)	628,306.00
Real Estate	50,207.50
Interest due on 1st July, 1862 (of which, $26,162.34 has since been received)	27,594.87
Balance in hands of agents and in course of transmission from agents, on 1st July (of which $14,849.79 has since been received)	59,924.74
Bills receivable (for premiums on inland risks)	44,012.97
Other property, miscellaneous items	13,097.54
Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at office	1,236.80
Total	$1,585,679.76

LIABILITIES.

Claims for losses outstanding on 1st July, '62, $57 456.32
Due stockholders on account former dividends 70.00

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice President.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents, 180 South Water street, Chicago.

Mutual Life Ins. Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

CASH ASSETS JULY 1, 1862,

$8,500,000.

PAID CLAIMS BY DEATH,

$4,000,000.

AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF DIVIDENDS,

$3,600,000.

Cash Income for year ending January 31st, 1862,

$1,593,731.31.

The Oldest, Safest and Cheapest Company. Assets all Cash, (no notes.)

Forfeiture of Policies not necessary, as the Company will purchase, for their cash value, all Policies upon which two years' premiums have been paid.

Its Premiums are lower, its Ratio of Expenses as low, and its Dividends larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

Dividends applicable to increase the amount of insurance, or to reduce the annual premiums, at the option of the insured.

Reports, Circulars and information furnished or sent by mail to any address by

O. CRONKHITE, Agent in Illinois.

No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago.

WALTER HAY, M. D., Medical Examiner, No. 85 South Clark street.

E. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin.

Post Office address Milwaukee.

Extract from Report of Sup't Insurance Department, N. Y., dated Albany, 1862, Page LXXIV.

"And one great office—the Mutual Life—has already become so solid and substantial, as to attract general admiration, both here and in Europe."

Broom Corn.

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,

BROOM CORN,

95 So. Water-st, Chicago, 95

For sale at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

The largest stock of

WOODEN WARE,

(Painted and Plain.)

WILLOW AND CEDAR WARE,

Cordage, Twine,

CORN BASKETS

Broom Maker's Stock,

&C, &C, &C.

Ever Brought to this City.

NATHANIEL WHITE,

95 S. Water-st Chicago.

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE.

We invite consignments of

BROOM CORN,

Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer

Special Inducements

By giving our patrons the benefit of prices paid by consumers in the EAST AND CANADA. All enquiries promptly answered.

RAPPLEYEA & SHELDON,
Commission Merchants, 208 South Water-st.

Paper Hangings.

DRAKE & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS

PAPER HANGERS, ETC. ETC.

No. 134 Clark Street, Chicago.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 618.

E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE,
(SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)

SHOW CASE

MANUFACTURER.

NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Post Office Box 4268.

Coal and Wood.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal Companies, of Pennsylvania, again offer their Lump, Egg and Range Coal at all reduced prices; freights and the anthracite ... They mine all their own Coal and sell the same cheaper than Anthracite Coal can be bought from any other source. Brewers, Bakers and Country Dealers' attention is called to the above facts.

Pig Iron, Lehigh, Blossburgh, Briar Hill, Erie, Chippewa and all other Coals, kept and sold at lowest Wholesale and Retail prices.

Office, 232 Madison street, at Madison street bridge; 101 and 103 South Market street, and 110 South Clark street, foot of Liberty street. Post Office Box 632.

ROBERT LAW, Agent.

Assessor's Notice.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FIRST DISTRICT, ILLINOIS.
Chicago, Sept. 22d, 1862.

Public notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the President of the United States, Assessor for the First District of Illinois, which comprises the County of Cook. I have established my office at No. 11 Dickey's Building, opposite Tremont House, and have appointed Mr. R. M. BRYANT, my Chief Assistant, to whom, or myself, all parties concerned can apply for specific information in reference to the Internal Revenue Law, passed at the last session of Congress, approved July 1st, 1862, entitled an Act "To Provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and pay interest on public debt."

The District is sub-divided into Eleven Assessment Divisions. The extent of each division and the name of the Assistant Assessor for each, is as follows:

Division No. 1 comprises the Town of Hyde Park, the 1st Ward of the City of Chicago, and all that portion of the Town of South Chicago which lies between State street and Lake Michigan. GEORGE ANTHONY, Assistant Assessor, office at ...

Division No. 2 comprises the 2d Ward of the City of Chicago, and that portion of the 3d and 4th Wards and Town of South Chicago, and all that part of the Town of South Chicago which lies west of State street, or a line running due south from said street. Ass't Assessors, E. R. GRAY and C. H. FELLS, office No. ... Masonic Temple, Dearborn street.

Division No. 3 comprises all that part of the 5th and 6th Wards of the City of Chicago lying north of Van Buren street. HARVEY DANKS, Ass't Assessor, office No. 4 Lasalle street, with N. P. Iglehart.

Division No. 4 comprises the 6th Ward of the City of Chicago lying north of the 6th Ward lying south of Kinzie street, and west of Reuben street, and all that part of the Town of West Chicago lying between Harrison and Kinzie streets, or a line running due west from them. F. C. BROWN, Ass't Assessor, office No. 66 West Randolph street, in Peoples G. L. & Coke Company's office.

Division No. 5 comprises the 8th Ward of the City of Chicago, except that portion lying west of Reuben street, and south of Kinzie street, and all that part of the Town of West Chicago lying north of Kinzie street or a line running due west from said street. Ass't Assessor, B. H. BACON, office at West Branch Post Office, corner of Randolph and Halsted streets.

Division No. 6 comprises the 9th and 10th Wards of the City of Chicago and the Town of North Chicago. ... Ass't Assessor, office No. 12 Ewing's Block, corner Clark and North Water streets.

Division No. 7 comprises the 9th Ward of the City of Chicago, and the Town of Lake View. ... Ass't Assessor, office Northwest corner of Lasalle and Indiana streets, in Drug store.

Division No. 8 comprises the 10th Ward of the City of Chicago lying north of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and south of Harrison street, or a line running due west from said street. W. W. ... Assessor, office at ... Mansfield's office, on Lumber street corner Twelfth.

Division No. 9 comprises the Towns of Bloom, Rich, Thornton, Worth, Orland, Lemont, Palos, Worth and Calumet. C. B. SAMSON, office, Blue Island.

Division No. 10 comprises the Towns of Lake, Lyons, Proviso, Cicero, Leyden and Jefferson. JAMES MORRIS, Ass't Assessor, office Town of Lyons.

Division No. 11 comprises the Towns of Barrington, Hanover, Schaumburg, Palatine, Wheeling, Elk Grove, Maine, Niles, Northfield, New Trier and Evanston. J. W. KINGSLEY, Ass't Assessor, office Town of Barrington.

The annexed list of trades and professions are subject to License Tax, and are required by the law to obtain the License immediately, under penalty of thrice the amount of tax for each license increased threefold. The application for license must be made to the Assistant Assessor of the division in which the trade or profession is conducted, and the said Assistant Assessors of each division will be found at their respective offices each day until the last day of October, for the purpose of receiving applications for licenses, and all parties interested must make application within that time. Blank forms of application may be obtained of the Assistant Assessors.

Apothecaries, $10.00; Auctioneers, $20.00; Bankers, $100.00; Billiard Rooms and Bowling Alleys, for each Table and Alley, $5.00; Brewers, of over 500 barrels, $50.00; Under 500 barrels, $25.00; Cattle Brokers, $10.00; Confectioners, $10.00; Circuses, $50.00; Claim Agents, $10.00; Coal Oil Distillers, $50.00; Dentists, $10.00; Distillers of Spirituous Liquors, over 300 barrels, $50.00; less than 300 barrels, $25.00; Distillers of Apples and Peaches, less than 150 barrels, $12.50; less quantity, same as other distillers; Eating Houses, $10.00; Exhibitions, $10.00; Horse Dealers, $10.00; Hotels, according to their class, from $5.00 to $200.00; Jugglers, $20.00; Lawyers, $10.00; Livery Stable Keepers, $10.00; Manufacturers, $10.00; Patent Agents, $10.00; Pawnbrokers, $50.00; Pedlars, according to their class, from $5.00 to $20.00; Photographers, according to their receipts, from $10.00 to $25.00; Physicians, $10.00; Rectifiers of Spirituous Liquors, of 500 barrels or less, $25.00; Retail Dealers, $10.00; Retail Dealers in Liquors, $20.00; Retail Dealers in Liquors, $20.00; Soap Makers, $10.00; Surgeons, $10.00; Tallow Chandlers, $10.00; Theatres, $100.00; Tobacconists, $10.00; Wholesale Dealers, except in Liquors, $50.00; Wholesale Dealers in Liquors, $100.00.

All manufacturers of articles subject to Tax, must give notice immediately to the Assistant Assessor of the Division in which the manufactory is located. Blank forms for said notice can be obtained at his office.

PHILLIP WADSWORTH,
Assessor 1st District, Illinois. Office No. 11 Dickey's Building, opposite Tremont House.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.—Master's Sale of the

WEST END OF THE

Peoria and Oquawka Railroad.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, made in a cause in Chancery therein pending, wherein James F. Joy, ... Soutter and David Headley, trustees, &c., are complainants, and the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, William S. Moss, Abner C. Harding, Richard Gregg, James Knox, Charles H. Walker, Charles S. Clark, Harvey Lightner, Tobias S. Bradley, and Ivory Quimby, are defendants, and in the cross suit wherein the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, William S. Moss and Tobias S. Bradley are complainants, and the said James T. Soutter and David Headley, trustees, &c., the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, Abner C. Harding, James Knox, Richard Gregg, Ivory Quimby, Harvey Lightner, Charles S. Clark and Charles H. Walker, are cross defendants, the undersigned, J. T. Moulton, Special Master of the said Court, appointed by the said decree for that purpose, will sell at public auction, at the south door of the Post Office and Custom House building, in the city of Chicago, in said State and Northern District of Illinois, on Tuesday, the twenty-first day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described premises and property, to-wit: All the property of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, and all its rights, interest, and equity of redemption therein, that is to say, its road west of the Illinois River, and all the lines of said road heretofore constructed, including the present and future ... of September, A. D. 1856, and all ... has been constructed or built, including the right of way ... the superstructure and track thereof, and all the iron ... and all other ... personal property acquired by said Company for the construction and equipment of said road and branches, all depot and station grounds, ... and all rolling stock, ... machinery, ... and all other personal property ... acquired and appropriated ... and all franchises, ... of said Company west of the Illinois, together with the revenues and earnings derived or to be derived therefrom, and all rights, privileges and franchises of said Company, in ... And that the sale in which the said decree is made was brought to foreclose the second mortgage on that portion of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad which lies west of the Illinois River, and it is therefore hereby declared to be the intention and design to sell only that part of the said railroad embraced in the said mortgage, and the franchise and rights attached thereto by the decree ... and act of the Legislature, by the authority of which the said mortgage was made; and that at said sale the said railroad will be made subject to all the rights and interests of which William F. Colbaugh, John F. A. Sanford and Luther C. Clark, or their successors or assigns, may have under the first mortgage ... as trustees ... Railroad Company to said parties, dated August 31, A. D. 1853, and a certain other deed of trust, in confirmation thereof, dated the day of March A. D. 1860, ... the payment of the principal and interest of five hundred bonds of one thousand dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. payable semi-annually, and the coupons ... unpaid since November 1st, 1859. Notice is also given that it is provided in said decree that the defendants and all persons claiming under them or ... claim under them or any of them, and all persons having a lien subsequent to said second mortgage, be forever barred and foreclosed of all equity of redemption ... and that the purchaser or purchasers at said sale shall be let into possession of the said mortgaged premises, and that any of the parties in this cause, who may be in possession of the said premises, or any part thereof, and any persons who, since the commencement of said suit, have come into possession under them or either of them, shall deliver possession thereof to such purchaser or purchasers on production of the Master's deed for such premises, and a certificate from the Clerk of said Court, after the report of said sale shall have been confirmed, that the same has been confirmed under the rules of said Court.

J. T. MOULTON, Special Master.

J. F. Joy, of Counsel; and J. M. WALKER, Solicitor for Complainants.

Chicago, September 17th, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, October Term, A. D. 1862. Thomas Richmond and Olive Richmond, his wife, vs. Daniel O. Quirey and Henry Hunrichouser.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Daniel O. Quirey and Henry Hunrichouser that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 21st day of August, A. D. 1862, at the suit of the said Thomas Richmond and Olive Richmond, his wife, and against the estate of the said Daniel O. Quirey and Henry Hunrichouser, for the sum of Twenty Hundred and Fifty Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Daniel O. Quirey and Henry Hunrichouser shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the 2nd Monday of October, A. D 1862, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Thomas Richmond and Olive Richmond his wife, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

BURNHAM & MARTIN, Plff's Att'y.

ESTATE OF ASHLEY GILBERT, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Ashley Gilbert, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement to the October term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of October, A. D. 1862.

MARIA GILBERT, Administratrix.

Chicago, Aug. 19th, 1862.

Hotels.

BIDDLE HOUSE,

DETROIT,

On Jefferson avenue, having a front of 400 feet. Its location is delightful, and accommodations unsurpassed. It has been enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner. The table will be bountifully supplied with the best the market affords.

J. & A. B. TABER, Proprietors.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, is the largest and Best Arranged Hotel in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the travelling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large travelling parties, and the House will continue to be kept as a first class hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

Groceries.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—Common to choice in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

500 HALF CHTS. TEAS.—A full assortment of new crop Greens and Blacks, embracing all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Imperial Twankay, Oolong, &c., arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands in boxes, half boxes and caddies; also, fine cut chewing and smoking of approved manufacture in barrels, half barrels, &c. for sale at current rates by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

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The largest assortment of Religious Books in the Northwest.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS, &C.,

In great variety.

Good Books and Tracts

For the Soldiers.

Depository of American Tract Society.

All orders filled promptly.

W. G. HOLMES, 79 Clark street.

CITY HOSPITAL.—This Institution, pleasantly located in the southern part of the city is constantly open for the reception of patients, both public and private. It is under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, and affords all the conveniences of the most approved Hospitals. For admission apply to

A. B. CARTER, Supt.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

300 BALES BUFFALO ROBES.

I have in store and am receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of

BUFFALO ROBES,

Of various grades, which I offer at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

E. P. L. BROOM,

No. 60 LAKE STREET.

NEW FIRM AT

THE OLD STAND.

IGNATZ HERZOG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Hats, Caps,

Straw Goods, and

Cap Trimmings.

I have just received a large and splendid assortment in the above articles, and will sell them at prices equal to the lowest in the market.

The latest styles of FUR, WOOL and SILK HATS, at IGNATZ HERZOG'S, No. ... Lake street.

Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs.

FOR FURS

GO TO

135 LAKE STREET

I. C. MAYER.

BUFFALO ROBES—Just received a large lot of all the various grades of

BUFFALO ROBES,

Which will be sold at the

Lowest Possible Prices.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
35 LAKE STREET.

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NEW MUSIC HOUSE, 54 Clark street, under the Sherman House.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL GOODS

Of every description at very low prices. D. P. FAULDS, publisher of Music and Importer of Musical Goods. 54 CLARK STREET.

NEW SONGS.—Just published by D. P. FAULDS, 54 Clark street, under Sherman House.

Here's your Mule, with Chorus, Comic Camp Song. Vignette.

Poor Old Boy; by E. W. H. Crosby.

I am Looking for him Home; by W. S. Hayes. Vignette.

Sent by mail free of postage.

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Manufacturers of

GRAND & SQUARE PIANO FORTES.

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The long experience and the many facilities the proprietors possess, enable them to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Their personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that experience and research have shown to be valuable. Parties ... purchase, visiting New York are invited to call and examine our large assortment of Pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, Markneukirchen and Paris, he is prepared to supply the trade as well as individuals with every article in their line

At the lowest N. York Prices.

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War Claims

WILLSON & MERRIAM'S

Central Western War Claim Office,

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Claims collected more expeditiously and economically than by any other agency. Bounties and Pensions included. Consultations by letter or otherwise, gratis.

BENEVOLENT WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION for the Northwest, (established August, 1862,) for the collection of BOUNTIES and PENSIONS, and the BACK PAY of deceased Soldiers and Sailors. Office 35 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

A PATRIOTIC AND CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

JOHN B. TURNER, President.
C. A. GREGORY, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN B. TURNER, AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY, VAN H. HIGGINS, EDWARD I. TINKHAM, JULIAN S. RUMSEY, E. K. ROGERS, E. C. LARNED.

The character and standing of the gentlemen who compose the Association, is a guarantee to the public that the business of the Society will be conducted with fidelity and economy, and for the best interest of those who may intrust their business to its care.

For the present, claims upon the Government will be collected upon the following terms:

Upon all claims for sums of Fifty Dollars or less, a charge of One Dollar.

Upon all claims for sums exceeding Fifty Dollars, a charge (the commission is allowable) of ... per cent. on the amount.

Upon claims for Pensions, (and where a per centage is disallowed by law,) the smallest charge possible will be made.

As it is designed to have the income of the Association simply cover the necessary expenses of conducting its business, and to do the business as near at cost as possible, it is hoped that the Association may be able, after ... the ... trial, ... rates are too high and ... reduce them.

Persons having claims for Pension, Bounty or Back Pay, should address the Secretary by letter, stating all the facts as fully as possible, and state plainly the writer's Post Office address.

Address C. A. GREGORY, Secretary, P. O. Box 183, Chicago, Illinois.

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION:

Van H. Higgins, Mark Skinner, C. H. Ray, J. Young Scammon, E. W. Tinkham, A. H. Burley, J. S. Rumsey, A. Carter, Thos. Church, E. B. Hallbard, N. S. Davis, R. W. Patterson, W. G. Holmes, Wm. Jones, A. Smith, S. C. Higginson, F. C. Sherman, B. Goodwin, ... D. Thompson, E. R. Mccagg, W. B. Egan, W. L. Newberry, ... J. H. Dunham, C. Walker, Wm. Bross, ... Ogden, E. ... Adams, E. ... Woodworth, ... C. A. Gregory, W. H. Brown, F. G. Saltonstall, M. ... W. Tucker, ... Farwell, ... Hoyne, ... Farnsworth, ... J. C. F. Frost, F. Moseley, J. ... Jones, J. ... Burley, Jos. T. Ryerson, Hugh T. Dickey, E. W. Willard, Geo. Armour, E. K. Rogers, L. W. Maher, Geo. W. Gage, Mears, Ed. H. Sheldon, J. E. Sheldon, Wm. ... J. L. Scripps, E. W. Willard.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law. All kinds of Claims promptly collected. Pensions and Bounty obtained; Treasurer's Warrants promptly collected and the money remitted. Fees $1.00. Discharged Soldiers' pay collected. Fees $1.00. Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill. Office 90 Clark street.

OFFICE FOR INVENTORS.

GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C.

Post Office Box 183. References—Hon. L. Trumbull, U. S. Senate, Ill.; Hon. J. W. Grimes, U. S. Senate, Iowa; Hon. E. B. Washburne, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Ill.; Hon. F. E. Spinner, U. S. Treasurer; P. H. Watson, Esq., Ass't Sec'y of War; Geo. Harrington, Esq., Ass't Sec'y of the Treasury; J. R. Jones, Esq., U. S. Marshal, Chicago.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C. Post Office Box 183. References—Hon. L. Trumbull, U. S. Senate, Ill.; Hon. J. W. Grimes, U. S. Senate, Iowa; Hon. E. B. Washburne, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Ill.; Hon. F. E. Spinner, U. S. Treasurer; P. H. Watson, Esq., Ass't Sec'y of War; Geo. Harrington, Esq., Ass't Sec'y of Treasury; J. R. Jones, Esq., U. S. Marshal Chicago.

CARR BROTHERS,

ILLINOIS

BRANCH HOUSE OF

"The National Claim Agency"

Of Harvey, Collins & Brace, Washington, D. C.

Knight's Block, 123 Dearborn street, Chicago.

The most reliable and ONLY DIRECT War Claim Agency in Chicago.

Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and PATENTS.

NO ADVANCE FEES demanded and NO CHARGE made for prosecuting claims if not recovered.

To parties having LARGE CLAIMS we would say we can give UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY for any amount required.

Address CARR BROTHERS, "National Claim Agency." P. O. Box 4761.

Refers to Chicago Tribune Company; C. H. Ray, ... Hon. John A. Nichols, Bank of Commerce; ... Jas. C. Spencer, ... Bunker & Wilkins; ... Hoops Vanderwoort, Dickerson & Co.

Hoop Skirts.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS

Hoop Skirt Manufactory,

And importer and dealer in all kinds of

French and German Corsets.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 3 South Clark street, (opposite the Court House,) and 166 North Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

[illegible]

L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1862.

THE CITY.

THE GREAT UNION MASS MEETINGS.

TEN THOUSAND FREEMEN IN COUNCIL.

Chicago Endorses the President.

THE BRYAN HALL MEETING.

Great Gathering in the Court House Square.

Stirring War Resolutions—Speeches of Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, Senator Doolittle, Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter, Gen. U. F. Linder, Col. F. A. Eastman, etc.—Great Enthusiasm—Thousands of People Gathered Together—They Endorse the President—Chicago has Spoken.

The mass meeting at Bryan Hall Saturday night, to ratify the late proclamations of the President, was a magnificent demonstration, indicative of the feeling which pervades this, in common with all loyal communities, relative to the emancipation measures officially promulgated by the nation's Chief Magistrate.

The hall was densely crowded, with the intelligence and respectability of the city. The proceedings of the meeting were opened by the appointment of Chas. H. Walker, Esq., to the chair, who, on assuming the duties of that position, uttered a few words of soul-stirring patriotism, which were greeted by the vast audience with tremendous applause.

E. C. Larned, Esq., presented the names of the following gentlemen as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries; on motion, these gentlemen were elected.

VICE PRESIDENTS.—I. N. Arnold, Dr. Daniel Brainard, Geo. Manierre, S. A. Goodwin, Matthew Laflin, P. L. Yoe, Andrew Schall, A. C. Hesing, John V. Farwell, Ebenezer Peck, Mich'l McCauley, C. T. Wheeler, Thomas B. Bryan, E. C. Larned, Van H. Higgins, A. G. Throop, L. Brentano, L. C. Paine Freer, Geo. W. Gage, Sidney Smith, H. W. Beltcher, Wm H. King, Henry Greenebaum, Peter Page, Wm. T. Burgess, J. B. Bradwell, G. S. Hubbard, U. F. Linder, A. C. Coventry, Jos. Medill, C. L. Wilson, J. L. Scripps, John L. Wilson, C. H. Ray, John Van Arman, Col G W. Cummings, Judge Otis, James Miller, I. Y. Munn, Edward Hempstead, Geo. Schneider, J. H. Dunham, Geo. Steel, John M. Wilson, John C. Haines, J. Y. Scammon, J. Q. Hoyt, Grant Goodrich, W. L. Church, E. Anthony, Michael Diversey, H. F. Waite, C. G. Wicker, Morgan L. Keith, Fred. Letz, John R. Pollard, H. M. Hough, H. D. Colvin, F. Tuttle, Valentine Burch, L. C. Bentley, E. S. Williams, S. B. Perry.

SECRETARIES.—C. M. Hawley, Horace White, Andrew Shuman, Wm. Rapp, James P. Root, J. L. King, Dr. E. Smidt.

After the election of officers, the audience were entertained with the popular song, "Old Abe has Gone and Did it, Boys," given by a full chorus of voices, assisted by Vaas & Dean's Light Guard Band.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, was introduced, and proceeded to deliver one of his best and most effective speeches. Judge Doolittle remarked that he came with no set speech, but simply as an earnest, and he hoped, a Christian man, to speak a few words of truth and soberness to a Christian audience. He believed in God and in Abraham Lincoln. The people also trusted God and had implicit confidence in their President. The speaker thought the overruling hand of a wise Providence was plainly manifested in the events which had transpired in this country during the past two years. He briefly traced the leading features of the war, up to this time, and showed wherein they were militating against the institution of slavery.

HON. E. C. INGERSOLL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Ingersoll, who was received with a rousing cheer, spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, and Citizens of Chicago: I appear before you to-night as a War Democrat, the Chicago *Times* to the contrary notwithstanding, [laughter] and as such I shall speak to-night and hereafter for the most vigorous prosecution of the war. [Cheers.] I am also in favor of the construction of a ship canal from this great city to the Mississippi River as a military and commercial necessity, a means of uniting different parts of the country together, an instrument to aid in suppressing this rebellion and carrying on all wars in which we may ever be engaged. [Applause.]

If the fact that I am a War Democrat constitutes that I am an abolitionist, then I am an abolitionist—up to the hub. [Cheers and laughter.] This same *Times* intimates that I have been converted. There the *Times* is mistaken as usual. Having never been a tory, I never needed conversion. I wish I could say as much for the *Times* man. I am a Democrat, but I am not to be driven from principle and patriotism by the cry of Abolitionism. Thank God! I love my country better than party. [Cheers.] I have taken my position and there I will remain, though I stand solitary and alone. If I must desert my country in her hour of trial to maintain my party, I will let the party take care of itself, though it should be buried so deep that the blast of Gabriel never reach it. These tories ought to have learned by this time that the old epithet of reproach is worn out. They have handled it so long that it has become so smooth that it falls off harmless as a feather. Reading Democrats out of the party has become common. Thousands are leaving it, and if the Chicago *Times* and Springfield *Register* are going to read them out formally, they will have no room to print anything but the list of notices of Democratic departures, until the day of election. I have not forgotten how only a little while ago that noble statesman and orator, the greatest of Democrats, Stephen A. Douglas, [cheers] was read out of the party by this same set of bigots and enemies of the country. You all remember how when he battled the Lecompton Constitution—a measure of these secessionists and the villainy of villains, because he believed it to be a great wrong, the men who are now active rebels, or rebel sympathizers, read him out of the Democratic party and denounced him as an abolitionist. Yet despite their howling he lived long enough to earn and secure a place forever in the hearts of all true and loyal men. That noble example, I for one, am willing to emulate, and I would to God that all Democrats were as willing.

The thunder bolt of the war has fallen at last. Abraham Lincoln has put his foot down now. [Loud applause.] I thought he was a long time in putting one foot down, but he has put both down now, and he will keep them down, and the people and the army will come up and sustain him. The mighty echoes of this thunderbolt have startled the ears of all the people and loyal men everywhere have found strength and encouragement in his great act. For a year and a half the President has been fighting this rebellion, and he has found at last that it is an impossibility to preserve the Union and slavery together. [Great cheers.] He has given them still three months to preserve slavery by laying down their arms and submitting to the Constitution, and if by the 1st of January they do not return to their allegiance, I hope he will turn loose the slave, cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war. [Tremendous applause.]

These tory sheets that are now denouncing the president's proclamation have, from the commencement of these troubles, been aiding traitors in Illinois or in South Carolina. ("That's so.") But mark one thing, you will find that every man who has been in the army fighting this rebellion, will sustain this proclamation to the last. (Applause.) If you find a man wearing epaulets who opposes the proclamation, you may be sure that he is a bloodless hero, that his sword is unstained. Our soldiers have seen themselves wasting away with sickness in hospitals and death in battle for eighteen months, they have buried their comrades and suffered wounds, privations and dangers, they have heard the enemy boasting about Yankee devils and Bull Run, until there is no sympathy left in the army for slavery, traitors and rebels. [Hearty cheers.] The people will not wait for another year of war, to bury another hundred thousand brave men, and five hundred millions of money; they say to the President to do anything that will aid in crushing this rebellion. [Applause.] You will find no man who has a brother, no mother who has a beloved son fighting in the army, who will say one word against that proclamation. Why is it that the true, loyal and earnest men are glad that it has been issued? Not because it is an abolition measure, but because it will require two hundred thousand of the men who are in arms against us to go home and keep down insurrections. ["That's true" and cheers.] Do you suppose they will leave their thousands upon thousands who are at home to rejoice at the coming of this day of jubilee and breathe the air of freedom? Will they allow them to congregate by thousands upon the plantations and rise in insurrection? The business of taking care of the negroes will more than decimate the rebel army. This is a war measure. It is to weaken the enemy and so strengthen our cause. As such, every loyal man from Maine to California will endorse it, and every rebel sympathizer will oppose it. [Great enthusiasm.]

There has been enough temporizing with traitors, enough tender dealing with treason. When the Lord commissioned Moses to bring his chosen people out of the land of Egypt, [illegible]

traitor. As such he possesses the power necessary to crush this rebellion. [illegible] that you name the measure, if it becomes necessary, that is the only question, and the man who does not support the measures of his supreme general when the country is in a death grapple with rebellion, is a traitor and deserves a traitor's doom. (Immense applause.) The president in such a time, I believe, is clothed with power as full as that of the Czar of Russia over this question, and the question of its exercise is for him and his constitutional advisers to determine. The Chicago *Times* is not the judge. [Laughter.] If it is necessary, perhaps it is just as well for the people to become familiar with this power and the right to its exercise now as at any other time. If the president should determine that in order to crush this rebellion the constitution itself should be suspended during the rebellion, I believe he has the right to do it. [Applause.] Perhaps the *Times* and other tory sheets would flutter at that. But think of the object of the rebellion—to overthrow the constitution, to deprive us of the noblest inheritance ever left to man, they are battering at the walls of the capital. Every interest that we hold dear is endangered. What are we going to do at such an hour? Will you stop to talk about the strict constitutionality of measures? Before seizing a traitor that is trying to cut your throat, must you stop to inquire if the affidavit has been properly made for the issue of a writ for his arrest? [Applause.] If your house were on fire and your family ready to perish in it, would you pause to learn who set the fire, or go after a writ for some one's arrest? or would you go to work and call upon all your neighbors, Republicans and Democrats, to help you put out the fire, though it might be necessary to break doors and windows to get at it. [Cheers.] After the fire was extinguished you might inquire, who set the fire, and have a writ for the arrest of some one. Our country is on fire. Ruin yawns beneath our feet. The fate of the nation trembles in the balance. Shall we save it, or shall we quibble about technicalities until it goes to destruction? ["Save it."] Yes, save it, by all means. [Applause.] Restore it to its primitive grandeur. As Gen. Logan said, "Save the Union, though it takes the last man and the last dollar." [Immense cheering.]

In our glorious State of Illinois, on these broad, free prairies, every man ought to gather inspiration in our cause, every man ought to be a patriot and lay down party prejudices and go forward upon the Union platform, strike hands with all who are willing to save the country. But here in Illinois, the Vallandigham Democrats made a great cry and felt very sore over the fact that four or five traitors, whom they termed citizens of dear old Illinois, but who were traitors, have been arrested and put in prison. But are they sincere in all this howling? Is it because they believe that the liberties of the people are in danger? Not at all. You and I feel as safe to-night as ever in the possession of every kind of property, real and personal. The only molestation we can imagine would be from the rebels, in case they should succeed—not from Abraham Lincoln. I believe he is an honest and conscientious man. His acts, speaking louder than words, prove it true. Abraham Lincoln has done more than to issue that celebrated proclamation. He has choked these traitors by declaring martial law over the whole United States. He will soon save these Vallandighamers any further trouble. [Cheers.]

Mr. Ingersoll entered into a lively and interesting exposure of the Knights of the Golden Circle in Illinois—the extent of their numbers and operations, the recruits they had sent to the Confederate army, the sympathy they constantly expressed for incarcerated traitors. He alluded to the course of Josh Allen, notorious through all that country for his treasonable speeches, and but lately under arrest for treason, but who had been set up by the Secession Democrats against Major Kuykendall, a brave and patriotic war Democrat. He spoke in terms of generous praise of the army of the Republic and its various generals. He appealed to all friends of Douglas to recall and carry out the last words of the great Illinois Democrat. Let there be but two parties—patriots and traitors. He called upon true men to encourage the army, support the commander in chief, and stand with unfaltering devotion by the government until every rebel flag was torn down and we again become a happy and united people. The speaker sat down amid a round of hearty applause.

SPEECH OF HON. M. H. CARPENTER.

Every discussion should tend to the point in issue. Frequently those who might agree upon all that is important are divided by a discussion which embraces non-essential things. In these times united action on the part of the whole people is needed; and this can be obtained by directing the public mind to the precise thing to be accomplished.

We need not necessarily discuss the propriety of or necessity for the President's proclamation. Upon that subject there is understood to have been difference of opinion in the Cabinet, hesitation on the part of the President; and very likely we should find difference of opinion among the speakers and hearers to-night. But that is not the question. Wise or unwise, necessary or unnecessary, it has gone forth, and the only question now to be considered is, *shall the government be sustained in enforcing it?* The ship of State is tossed by angry waves; our liberties, our national existence even, hang on the results of military operations, and the commander must take the responsibility of directing what shall and what shall not be done. He may not always do the wisest thing, but we have no hope but in executing, unitedly and without disputation, such plans as the President may devise. We are not presidents, not generals, not cabinet officers; the sovereign power of the people is delegated, and cannot be recalled until the expiration of the President's constitutional term of office; and during that term this grave question must be settled for or against the existence of the government. The necessities of military success require subordination to one guiding mind, and any policy, *even the worst*, is preferable to no policy. We have drifted long enough and our captain at length indicates a port and orders us to make for it. It may not be the best that could have been selected; there may be shoals on our course, and breakers ahead, but it is certain that we must unite in our efforts to reach it, or go down in the engulphing flood. For one, I propose to go ashore; and afterwards when delivered from the tempest, we shall have long winter nights and soft summer days to discuss political questions and court-martial the captain, *if he deserve it*.

Upon this ground, and for these reasons, the proclamation will be cheerfully sustained by all the loyal people, whether they approve or disapprove. In times like these our whole country should become a camp, our people an army. If against our hopes and wishes this measure shall prove unwise, let our children say of our conduct:

"Was there a man dismay'd
Not, though we [people] knew
Some one had blundered."

Hence, I would support the measure, even though I thought it unwise, so long as it remains the military policy of the country. But I do not believe it unwise. At first it was thought that there was a suppressed Union feeling in the South, and while that was believed, of course it was unwise to overlook the fact. But from all sources we receive the same advice, the South are bitter and desperate. They cannot be won back to duty and allegiance; they are to whip us, or we them. Now the simple question is presented, shall we let them go, see the Union fall, let the Mississippi seek its outlet in a foreign land, or shall we at any and all events vindicate the government, maintain our dominion from the Lakes to the Gulf, and with a firm and vigorous hand put down this most unjust and wicked rebellion. [Applause.]

This is the only issue before the people. At this point we may say, in the language of Scripture, "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." A broad, distinct line is drawn between the people; and on one hand are those who are willing to sustain the government at all events and by every necessary means. On the other are those who support the government "*in sort and limitation*;" who support it, *provided* their views are carried out; *provided* the president is willing to go into the ring with his feet shackled and his hands tied by refined constitutional constructions; *provided* the institution of slavery is held more sacred than the constitution itself; and *provided* the president will consent to exhaust our means and waste our white men of the North by thousands and millions, rather than let one nigger escape. The division, in a word, is between those who would support the constitution unconditionally, and those who would support it *only* upon certain terms and conditions. And this proclamation, like the voice of Elijah on the Mount, separates the true from the false. Henceforth, the cavilers in the North must take sides—they must be for the policy of the government or against it.

First, there is not the slightest doubt that it is the duty of the president to conduct the war to a successful end; if it be necessary to desolate the South, then let the South be desolated—the necessity is our justification.

The rights of property and all other rights must give way, if necessary, before the war power; and this proclamation merely announces the future war policy of the government. Second, the only remaining question is the necessity of the particular measure, and of that the president is for the present the sole judge. He says it is necessary. I believe it is. Our Breckinridge party have not yet very plainly denounced the proclamation; but they think it unnecessary—think that we could put down the rebellion without it. Well, suppose we could by spending our last dollar, and sending another million of true white men from our homes, put down this rebellion, what claim has the South upon us for the exercise of such Quixotic generosity, by sword merely to protect the rebels' rights of property? The slave is merely property to his master, and our Northern objectors say, rather than weaken the South by depriving the rebels of their property, let us *waste* another million of true, loyal men, and a thousand millions in treasure.

I have no language to express my detestation of such a policy. I would not sacrifice my father, or brother, or the son or brother of one of my neighbors to continue a hundred millions of *niggers* in slavery eternally, much less send another great army from our green fields, and comfortable homes, to die in southern swamps, and mingle their bones with southern slaves, if the same end can be accomplished by emancipation. Slavery like every other right of property should be protected under the constitution; but when the master rebels against the constitution he cannot use it as a shield to protect himself in his efforts to destroy the constitution. This makes the constitution give aid and comfort to its enemies. We have this gigantic rebellion raging and surging around the capital; we have an Indian war on the border; foreign nations are threatening to intervene; our case is desperate, we need desperate remedies, and I uphold and applaud this proclamation for this reason. It is impossible to foresee all its results. I look upon it as great hope, and with some apprehension; I regard it as an overloaded gun directed towards the enemy; it may kill them, or us, God knows which, I hope not us—but at all events and in every contingency, *I hold it my duty to stand by the gun*. [Tremendous enthusiasm.]

Considered in this point of view, the question is, upon whom shall fall the expense of restoring the government? Shall it fall upon the loyal North or the rebel South? Are we willing to sacrifice another thousand millions of dollars to protect the same amount to the South in the property of their slaves? But this is not all of the question—are we willing to send for the other tall loss of our Northern men to waste by disease and fall. [Great applause.]

SPEECH OF COL. O'MEARA.

Col O'Meara of the Irish legion, was next introduced to the audience, and received with loud applause. Col. O'Meara has been a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, the companion of Corcoran, for ten months past. He said he had no occasion to change his views concerning the rebellion, but held the same principles now which he did when he first went into the army. He regarded it as the imperative duty of every good citizen to yield a hearty support to the government and to aid in subjugating the rebels. He said the government had no friends in the South. The South was a unit against us. He charged the rebels with being guilty of the most inhuman barbarities towards federal soldiers who had fallen in their hands. He himself, together with his comrades, had almost died from starvation. He had seen the rebels shoot down their prisoners simply for looking out of a window. He closed his remarks with an earnest appeal to the audience to unite as one man in support of the government, in every measure it might adopt for the overthrow of the rebellion.

Hon. S. A. Goodwin read the following resolutions, which were received with frequent applause, and which were subsequently adopted without a dissenting voice:

WHEREAS, The government of the United States is engaged in a life or death conflict for national existence with a formidable combination of rebels and traitors residing in, and pretending to represent, eleven slaveholding States of the Union, in which conflict many hundred millions of property have been expended, and tens of thousands of valuable lives sacrificed, without as yet bringing the unnatural conflict to a close, and

WHEREAS, The rebels and traitors thus wresting the forms of their respective State governments to the purposes of crime and rebellion, have placed themselves, their lives and property, outside of the peaceful protection of the constitution and laws, they have derided and trampled underfoot, with every accessory of lawless plunder, robbery and murder, and have rightfully subjected themselves to the utmost rigor of the military power and the military law, as settled by the usages and customs of the civilized world, and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States did, on the 22d day of September, 1862, issue his proclamation and declaration.

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free, and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for actual freedom."

Now, therefore, the people of the City of Chicago, in mass meeting assembled, without distinction of party, do declare as the expression of their sentiment and opinion—

Resolved, That we recognize in the before-mentioned Proclamation and Declaration of the President of the United States the legitimate exercise of a power with which he is lawfully and rightfully clothed.

Resolved, That we cordially approve and endorse the before mentioned proclamation and declaration of the President; that if the warning thus given is not heeded in the rebellious States within the period of grace allowed, we express the hope that the proclamation may be promptly carried out in all its extent and fullness; and we hereby assure the President of our hearty concurrence and support in the vigorous execution of this and all other war measures which he may legally adopt to crush out and finally exterminate this wicked and unpalliated rebellion and to bring its authors and abettors to condign punishment.

Resolved, That the laws of climate and of physical constitution clearly indicate that the black race is especially adapted for labor in the southern portion of this country, and that when the labor of that race is properly organized, justly compensated and duly secured, we are of the opinion it will be found more effectual than ever before, to develop the resources, increase the prosperity and promote the welfare of the Southern States.

Resolved, That in case the rebels should not, within the time limited by the President, return to their allegiance, and their slaves should thereby become free, that for the purpose of making adequate provision to secure to the slaves so emancipated the beneficial results of the President's action, and to prevent all anarchy and confusion, and secure system and proper control in those sections where the President's proclamation may be enforced, that the blacks should so far as practicable be organized in such manner as best to accomplish these objects; and we are in favor of the adoption of such measures as shall be necessary to secure to the negro race homes in the land of their birth and attachment, or, to such among them as desire it, facilities for colonization and settlement beyond the limits of the United States.

Resolved, That we regard this proclamation as of imminent utility in the present emergency of the country. It will substantially unite all loyal men—as the disloyal have always been united—separating the country into the only two parties recognized by Senator Douglas in his last great speech, when he said: "In this war there can be none but patriots and traitors." It will give vigor to the prosecution of the war; it will settle the action of the officers of the army and navy, which has been vacillating and conflicting in the presence of a question always forced upon them; it puts to rest the agitation of the slavery question; it takes from the rebellion the means by which it lives, and will enlist a large and powerful element in the struggle to crush out the rebellion, and bring traitors to punishment; it does not encroach upon the rights or liberties of a single loyal citizen but is directed solely against traitors, and even they can avoid its effects by returning to their allegiance. Let then the loyal people of the nation sustain the President and the government in its great efforts to restore the Constitution and the Union, and perpetuate the blessings of civil and religious liberty on the American continent.

Mr. Goodwin supported the resolutions with a few well-timed and eloquent remarks.

The reading of the resolutions was followed by the popular air, "Our country's in danger and calls for you now," by the band and choir unitedly.

SPEECH OF GEN. U. F. LINDER.

The next speaker was Gen. Linder, whose appearance on the stand was the signal for loud and prolonged applause. Gen. Linder commenced his remarks by some personal allusions to the private character of Abraham Lincoln. He knew "Old Abe" personally and intimately—had known him from youth. They were boys together, had grown up together, neither of them with any expectation of being president. He thought the country in this terrible crisis was safe in the hands of such an honest, conscientious and wise man as he knew Mr. Lincoln to be. The speaker had a firm confidence in an overruling Providence—he believed in a "Divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may"—he believed it was decreed from the commencement of this war that slavery should be no more. The late proclamation of the President was *just the thing* to weaken the rebels and prepare the way for their final overthrow. There are good lawyers in the South, who will have sense enough to know that a certain man, in a certain place has power to abolish slavery. Who is it? Not President Lincoln as President—not the Constitution, but the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States. The speaker had no sympathy with that class of semi-secessionists, who opposed his proclamation on the ground that it over-rides the Constitution. That instrument gives the President full power to do any act that may be necessary to preserve it. That Constitution never contemplated such a rebellion as this. It was made for honest, loyal men. The ancient Romans had no law for the punishment of parricide. The reason for that was it was not thought possible that any man among them could be guilty of such a monstrous crime. So in the formation of our federal constitution, its framers never contemplated such a rebellion against the government. Yet no reasonable man could doubt that the President acting in his official capacity, had the right, and not only so, but that it was his solemn duty to call to his aid every agency that God had placed within his reach to save that Constitution and the country from overthrow. He regarded slavery as doomed. He believed that in God's own good time the South as well as the North would become free territory, and he was constrained to acknowledge that he did not feel like crying over the prospect, and when peace should again prevail, and the whole people of this wide-spread Republic should once more be united in one strong, invincible nationality, we could then bid defiance to the world. Then with our strong military arm; with an army of two million men and with our immense crops, we would remember poor Ireland. We could then avenge the wrongs of poor divided Poland, and say to those greedy cormorants, by whom she was partitioned, disgorge yourselves of the territories you stole.

The speaker again alluded to the personal characteristics of the President, and spoke in unqualified praise of his integrity, patriotism and ability. He closed his remarks with a sublimely eloquent peroration, which called forth the most enthusiastic applause. Indeed his whole speech was greeted with frequent demonstrations of satisfaction and delight. The heart of the speaker and that of his immense audience evidently vibrated in unison. At the close of General Linder's speech J. G. Lumbard, Esq., by request, came forward and sang the "Red, White and Blue," assisted in the chorus by the band and a large portion of the audience.

Thus ended this magnificent demonstration, which, whether considered in regard to the numbers in attendance, the quality of the exercises, the appropriateness and earnestness of the speeches was the largest and most successful war meeting ever held in this city. Chicago has spoken with no uncertain voice, and will uphold the hands of the President in noble and vigorous measures to preserve intact the unity of our country.

A peculiar and interesting feature of the meeting was the Democratic element represented in the organization and upon the list of speakers. Look at the list of Democrats the *Times* is reading out of the party: Charles H. Walker, Esq., the old wheelhorse of Northern Illinois Democracy and chairman of the meeting; Dr. Daniel Brainard, one of our most prominent and influential fellow citizens: S. A. Goodwin and Matthew Laflin, esqs., old time Democrats; P. L. Yoe, Alderman Schall, Michael McCauley, the eloquent Irishman; C. T. Wheeler, the President of the Board of Trade; T. B. Bryan, esq., the late conservative candidate for mayor; Sidney Smith, H. W. Beltcher, Henry Greenebaum, Judge Bradwell, Gen. U. F. Linder, true as steel to liberty; John Van Arman, and gallant Col. Cummings; Judge Otis, I. Y. Munn, Michael Diversy, the well known brewer, Morgan L. Keith, John K. Pollard, H. D. Colvin, esqs., and Wm. Rapp, the German editor.

Look at the speakers. Judge Ingersoll, Hon. M. C. Carpenter, Col. F. A. Eastman, the gallant Col. O'Meara, Hon. Robert Blackwell and H. M. Chase, esq.

We might add to these, hundreds of other names of prominent Democrats who have come out boldly, manfully and gloriously in support of the government in defiance of the party lines attempted to be drawn around them by the tory *Times*. These men constitute the very flower of the Democracy. In point of influence, position, intelligence, respectability, every way considered, these men constitute the best half of the Democracy. These men the *Times* is reading out of the party because they choose to support the government. The attempt is too [illegible] to attempt even a smile.

THE MEETING IN THE COURT HOUSE SQUARE.

At an early hour in the evening it became evident that the capacity of Bryan Hall was wholly inadequate to the immense crowd which had been for some time flocking thitherward. A proposition was accordingly made to hold a second meeting in the Court House square, and at least three thousand persons, unable even to look inside the hall, were soon gathered in front of the north steps of the Court House.

The meeting was called to order by Charles G. Wicker, and on his motion, Col. G. S. Hubbard was made the Chairman.

On taking the chair, Col. Hubbard said the meeting had been convened for the purpose of endorsing the President's emancipation proclamation. He was rejoiced to see so noble a response to the call issued by the Committee. It was worthy of Chicago, and worthy of the patriotism of her people. He introduced to the meeting Col. Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg.

REMARKS OF COL. CARR.

The speaker commenced by saying that political parties had ceased to exist. The whole people of the North now stood on one common platform—loyalty. There was but one plank in that platform, the sustaining of the government in its efforts to crush out the rebellion. Illinois was so situated that she had every reason to put down the rebellion and punish traitors, as on account of her geographical position, if the principle of secession was allowed, she would be cut off on all sides.

Col. Carr then proceeded to discuss the Emancipation proclamation, characterizing it as a military measure, and as such entirely constitutional. He concluded by asserting himself to be in favor of Confiscation, Emancipation, Annihilation, Extermination and Damnation, so far as the rebels were concerned. [Immense applause.]

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Hon. S. A. Goodwin, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the series adopted at the Bryan Hall meeting, and which are published elsewhere.

In moving their adoption, Mr. Goodwin said he agreed with the speaker that the proclamation was a military necessity, and as such was unquestionably a constitutional measure. He was a War Democrat, and he thanked God for it. [Applause and cheers.] He knew but one party, and that was the great Union party, ready to uphold, by every sacrifice, the glorious flag under which this country has so long prospered. Occasionally he met a man who did not believe the rebellion could be put down and peace conquered.

Such a man was in every instance a secesh sympathizer and a traitor. At the conclusion of Mr. Goodwin's remarks, the favorite war song, "The Battle Cry of Freedom," was sung by Mr. Higgins, assisted by a club of amateurs, the entire assemblage joining enthusiastically in the chorus.

The next speaker was Col. F. A. Eastman. He is an old democrat, late editor of the Chicago *Post*, but a vigorous supporter of the war and of the emancipation policy. He spoke substantially as follows:

COL. EASTMAN'S SPEECH.

If President Lincoln's proclamation does not fall short of its glorious aim, it will send his name down through all the ages, honored and loved. Some men profess to think it will be of no practical effect. Do not believe that. But will the slaves accept the boon? Yes; shake the flag of liberty before their clouded vision and they will begin to see. Others ask, what is to be the *status* of the South after slavery has been swept away. I can not answer that question. One might as well stop to consider what kind of building he will erect after the whirlwind is past. Timid men, have, at least, this to justify them—that whatsoever calamity may befall the South, the treason of the slaveowners, and not the perverseness of the North, will have caused it. There is no parallel in all history to the forbearance with which the government has treated the rebels. The president thought, or seemed to think, in the early part of the war, to conquer by throwing grass—at length he has begun to throw stones. And should the struggle be fearfully sanguinary, it will be short. And that the war be short, we all remember is what Douglas urged. The men who framed the constitution proclaimed that its objects were: To establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity. Here is authority to do many things. Authority to destroy slavery, root and branch, in any way that may be effectual. Authority for proclaiming that—"On the first day of January, in the year of Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or any designated part of any State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free." [Applause.]

Is anybody opposed to this proclamation? Yes, the Democrats. Why? Because it inflicts punishment and disability upon the rebels. I mean those Democrats who assembled in Springfield on the 10th instant—there are thousands of war Democrats in this State that I do not mean. The leaders of the Democratic party (I suppose I may say so, having been all my life a member of that party,) have been blundering for years; but to say that they have been blundering during the last six months, when they have been aiding and abetting treason, would be using too mild an epithet. Since the war commenced, they have done nothing on the right side in season—however prompt they may have been with their good offices to the enemy—they have done nothing heartily—nothing that was not narrowly partisan. This is as much the Democrats' fight as it is the Republicans'. Had the leaders of the Democratic party at the beginning—at the time when Douglas advised the most stupendous preparations for war—striven to rival the Republicans in patriotic deeds, they would have greatly contributed to shorten the struggle; and would have restored the glorious old records of the party which the imbecility and treachery of Buchanan had buried. But there arose a conflict of sympathies; the leaders loved the Union some, but the party more; and the party is in the South. Hence, when the Democrats were summoned to Springfield on the 10th instant, it was—so we may read in undisguised terms—to devise ways and means to embarrass the government. Of course the resolutions that were published as embodying the opinions of the convention—and of the Democratic party—are scandalous. And the candidates selected by the convention are not entitled to the confidence of the people. While Douglas was alive most of the men who figured in that convention were his professed friends; now they seem to have forgotten that he ever lived. It is the same in other sections of the country. What of Vallandigham in Ohio—of the Knights of the Golden Circle in Indiana—of the anti-war Democratic mobs in Michigan—of the nomination to Congress of Mahoney in Iowa—and of the Ryan address in Wisconsin? How, too, can the doctrines of Horatio Seymour of New York, who declared, in a speech the other day, that "the misapprehensions of the North in regard to the South have drenched the land with blood," be reconciled with the lofty sentiments of Douglas, who, almost in his dying utterances, indignantly denied that the South had a single just pretext for rebellion? All men who are in favor of this war must act together, and all men who are not in favor of this war are enemies and traitors; such was the language that Douglas held ever after the 4th of March, 1861. Douglas is dead, and the Democratic party has gone back into the hands of the Breckinridge conspirators, or such would be the language of that party now. The first article in the creed of these conspirators is, that an Abolitionist is as bad as a rebel. Now, there is such a thing as a self-evident falsehood, and that is one. Jeff. Davis & Co. used to charge that Douglas Democrats were as bad as Abolitionists; if the charge was not false, we are, according to the new dispensation, as bad as secessionists. And it follows that if the sentiment in the North of opposition to slavery is as wicked as the treason that fills the South, and it is right for the government to wage war at all, the president ought to divide his army, and while the one half is punishing Virginia, the other half should be sent to devastate Massachusetts. Douglas Democrats refused to yield all to the slaveholders. And yet, the first Democratic State Convention assembled in Illinois after Douglas' death, puts it in the form of a resolution, that the war the slaveholders are waging to enforce their demands, is not more atrocious than for the North to refuse to concede them. Shame! But they will find out their mistake in November next.

Thousands of Democrats in Illinois will not be transferred to Jeff. Davis & Co., whatever the balance may do. We are in the midst of a sectional war—no matter who was to blame ten years ago—and the loyal Democrats are for their own section. The rival systems of free and slave labor have come in actual collision. One or the other must go down; and the loyal Democrats are for their own system—for liberty and progress. As if to test the capacity of Democrats to "eat and drink humiliation as it were wholesome food," the leaders now avow a purpose to undo the legislation of the last session of Congress. See! their real platform rises into view. The Milwaukee *News*, one of their leading organs, recently asserted that before the seceded States could reasonably be expected to return, a majority of Democrats must be elected to Congress, and that that majority must repeal all the Abolition legislation. The country may, therefore, in case the Democrats happen to get the control of the next Congress, look for a revival of the African slave trade, for the re-establishment of slavery in the District of Columbia, for a bill permitting slavery to re-establish itself at all the military posts and in all the territories of the United States, and for the repeal of the Confiscation act, the effect of which would be to exempt the South from any share of the national taxation. Do not be alarmed! it is the men who seek to compass these ends who don't like the President's proclamation. The same men are dissatisfied with the summary arrests. Ordinarily, the Government would not have the right to make arrests in the manner some have occurred. I will not argue the point. Leave that to the lawyers. The President believes that the arrests are necessary. The people will sustain any measure that is necessary to save the inheritance of freedom. He who, while remaining in our midst, holds the opinion that the rebels are right who are destroying our property, and killing our brothers and sons, and who attempt to overthrow the Government, at the same time that he puts that opinion in practice, deserves to be summarily arrested—and quickly hung.

I approve the President's proclamation—not as a Democrat, not as a Republican, neither as an abolitionist—but as a citizen of the United States and a friend to the government. All who are in favor of this war must be united. For one, I intend to give my humble support to the nominees of the convention at Springfield of the 24th of September, for the reason that I know Butler and Bateman and Ingersoll are truer men than the Democratic trio. I believe there is nothing at the bottom in the attempt to revive the Democratic party with Vallandigham and Mahony and Josh Allen as leaders. I believe the administration to be in the main, right. I believe that freedom and progress are more than a match for slavery and "conservatism." I believe that the rebellion will be put down and the Union saved. But not in the manner the Democrats desire. When a ship is laboring and fast filling with water and the waves threaten to swallow it up, the pilot may compound with the winds by throwing overboard the cargo; but the president—the pilot of our laboring Ship of State—cannot compound with rebellion by throwing overboard liberty. I believe, moreover, that the seceded States, by their very acts of secession, forfeited all claim to federal protection or forbearance. They voluntarily but traitorously placed themselves outside the constitution, and they have no valid claim, even, to any rights under the constitution. It would be idle, therefore, foolish, suicidal, to end this war now, until every object for which the nation rushed to battle, has been attained. [Great applause.]

HENRY GREENEBAUM'S REMARKS.

Mr. Henry Greenebaum followed. He too, he said, was classed as a war Democrat. For what reason he knew not, save that he was the strongest kind of a Union man. He knew no party; he did not stand before the audience as a Democrat or as a Republican, but only as a supporter of the government and of Abraham Lincoln as the representative of that government. He was glad the emancipation proclamation had been issued, and believed the resolutions to express the sentiments of every patriotic heart.

REMARKS OF MR. INGERSOLL.

Hon. C. E. Ingersoll, of Peoria, the Union nominee for Representative in Congress from the State at large, was introduced by the President. He was received with loud and long continued cheering. His speech was replete with sound and patriotic sentiments, and was repeatedly applauded by the audience. He closed with a brilliant eulogy of the brave boys of Illinois who had so distinguished themselves at Donelson, Shiloh and other bloody fields.

Hon. R. S. Blackwell, W. B. Jordan of Wisconsin, D. D. Driscoll, H. M. Chase, and other speakers also addressed the meeting, but the crowded state of our columns precludes even a passing notice of their remarks.

At half-past 10 o'clock, after music by the Light Guard Band, and a song by a volunteer, the meeting dispersed, evidently fully satisfied that they had enjoyed a pleasant evening.

THE POLICE ON A DESCENT.

A GRAND STRATEGIC MOVEMENT.

For a long time past the houses of ill fame and other dens of infamy upon South Clark street have enjoyed comparative immunity from the visitations of the police, which have been so frequent under previous administrations. Emboldened by this immunity, the courtezans have plied their shameless calling with a boldness and effrontery which had at last become intolerable. Almost every tenement upon South Clark, between Van Buren and Harrison street, had been transformed into a house of prostitution, thereby driving out the respectable class of community residing there. After nightfall the street was thronged with cyprians. They stood in the doorways, bedizened in tawdry fineries, and dressed to a degree of indecency which disgusted every respectable person. All night long they kept up their orgies. Fights and rows were frequent and the most disgusting and shameless practices prevailed before the very eyes of the city guardians and to the intense disgust of all respectable citizens.

Matters finally reached a pitch where patience would have been a vice, and the authorities determined to change their base of operations and by a concerted strategic movement swoop down upon the whole batch and close up the business. The plan of operations was placed in the hands of Captain Jack Nelson and Saturday evening witnessed the accomplishment of this desirable consummation.

At half past seven the entire police force were summoned to the Armory. They were there divided into squads of three, each squad regularly captained and each man armed with his locust and provided with a pair of handcuffs. The whole force was then instructed to form in procession, march up Franklin to Harrison street, and east on Harrison to Clark street. They were there to march north on Clark street rapidly, and each squad as it passed the house previously assigned to it, drop out of the ranks, immediately enter the house, one man locking the front door, a second the back door, while the third got the inmates in readiness for the Armory.

The procession started at 8 o'clock and was on Clark street in a twinkling. Rapidly and quietly they moved down Clark street, almost without attracting attention. The squads dropped out according to programme, and in an instant were in the houses, the doors of which were streaming wide open. The doors were quickly closed and locked. The sounds of revelry died away, in some instances giving place to female screaming, in others to loud and emphatic swearing. There were many narrow escapes. Some unfortunate individuals were caught upon the very thresholds. Others came just a minute too late to get in, but not a minute too late for their own safety. Large numbers of Cyprians, who were parading the streets, became alarmed, and fled like deer through the cross streets, amid the jeers and laughter of the crowds, who had now got wind of the affair, and were gathering by hundreds. The descent was so sudden and unexpected that no resistance could be offered. In just ten minutes from the time the procession left the Armory, fourteen houses of prostitution in a single block, with all their inmates, were in the hands of the police.

Scant time was given for toilet making, in fact none was needed, for the wretched creatures were arrayed in their best. In less than ten minutes more, the houses were vacated, the lights were extinguished and the doors locked. The procession once more moved, and by 9 o'clock the prisoners were huddled into the armory. They were then sorted out by houses, their names, occupations, ages, etc., entered upon the docket and their cells assigned them, where they will remain, to be tried this Monday morning.

The following are the names of the keepers, with the numbers of their places, all being on Clark street: Mary Williams, *alias* Dutch Mary, 310; Margaret Gordonnier, Evening Star Saloon; Tom Gray, *alias* English Tom, Extenuate Saloon; Mary Cadwell; Clara Knapp; Priscilla Wood, 308½; Molly Castello, 288; Jane Dodge, 304; Emma Tompkins, Jeannie Dean's Saloon; H. W. Switzer, 266; Henry Brunell, 268; Alfred Ellis, 317½; Hattie Wells, 304; Jennie Crowley.

The following are the occupations of the arrested: Pattern makers, 2; barbers, 2; prostitutes, 55; ship carpenter, 1; engineers, 3; soldiers, 12; saloon keeper, 1; painter, 1; stowman, 1; butchers, 2; carpenters, 3; loafers, 2; railroad employees, 2; sailors, 5; hackman, 1; drover, 1; machinist, 1. Total, 88.

It is more than probable that the licenses in all these cases will be revoked, for every one of these houses was furnished with a saloon. We trust, whatever may be done, that Clark street no longer will be disgraced with them, but that they may be driven somewhere out of the crowded thoroughfares, where their orgies and horrible calling will not be enacted before the public.

Destructive Conflagration in the Oriental Flouring Mills.

At six o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the cupola of the Oriental Flouring mills, located on West Madison street, near the bridge, and before the flames could be subdued, the mill and its contents were damaged to the extent of over $10,000. The mill, owing to a press of work, had been running night and day for some time, and it is believed that the fire was occasioned by friction in some of the machinery bearing in the cupola. Certain it is, that the fire first broke out there, and no fire has been used in that vicinity.

The Oriental Mills were commenced a year ago and put in operation in November last, by C. E. Olmsted & Co. The building was of brick, four stories high, and surmounted with a frame cupola for elevating purposes. The walls were put up in the strongest manner, as is evidenced by the fact that the fire has not injured them a particle, and the machinery and equipments were of so complete a character as to rank the mill second to none west of Buffalo. The entire cost was $45,000.

The wooden cupola, where the fire first appeared, was entirely destroyed. The flames descended from thence to the fourth and third stories, destroying machinery and everything. Below, no damage was done except by water. The loss will probably not exceed $12,000. The property was fully insured in five different companies.

Scarcely any of the grain in the lower story was destroyed, as ample time was given for its removal before the deluge of water which afterwards came down from the several hose pipes of the fire department. A very large quantity of flour, however, which was lying in the packing loft, was transformed into soft, thin dough, but is unfit either for bread or pie crust.

During the fire, Robert Hurst, a fireman belonging to Engine No. 5, was considerably injured by a brick which fell upon his head. He was taken into a drug store, where his wound was dressed by a physician, who magnanimously charged two dollars for his services.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COUNTY COURT—Before Hon. J. B. Bradwell.—In the matter of the estate of Solon F. Mandel, will presented by Max M. Gerstley for probate. It appears that the deceased Mandel had for several years kept a dry goods store on Clark street, and two or three weeks ago went to Philadelphia on business, where he died on the 21st inst. The will was dated a few days before the death, Max Meyer and Lazarus Schloss being named as witnesses. The court ordered a commission to issue to Judge Laidlow of Philadelphia, to take the depositions of said witnesses. The estate is set down at from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The following the docket at the next term of this court:

Larceny—Henry Wagner, William Clark, Ann Flannigan, Alexander W. Corbitt, Edward Benton, Rose Blessington and Mary Webster, Margaret Delany, Hans Martin, Thomas Kane, Francis Stone, Eugene Serres, John Dunn and Wm Gibbons, two charges; Mary Morrison *alias* Minnie Moore *alias* Jennie Graham, John Holden, Felt Barns, Robert Lodge and Ralph Mills, James Taylor, Mary A. Comerton, Mary A. Hatley, Ephraim Chapman, Dennis Quill, Mary A. Grannell, Byron McLary, Wm. Clark, Thomas O'Donnell, Philip Ryan, Bridget Clarke, John W. Sarles and Samuel Hoffman, Wm. H. Wrage, Jacob Deal, Margaret Bader, Edward Benjamin, Anna Nolan *alias* Blackburn, Anna Krause, Morris Hennessey, Thomas Hickey, Thomas Kane.

Burglary—John O'Brien, Francis Howard, Charles E. Hoople, James Connor, John L. Champion.

Robbery—Daniel Lewis.

Forgery—Michael McNeil; Hugh O'Connor, Jas. Ryan.

Assault with intent to Commit Rape—James Douglas.

Assault—William A. Leon, Edward A. Jessel.

Receiving Stolen Goods—Wm. Despain.

Libel—Frederick Becker, Hyppolite Ruben.

Adultery—Henry Allen and Rose Bennett.

Passing Counterfeit Money—David H. Matthews.

Keeping Gaming House—Edward A. Jessel.

Gambling—Chas. H. Keys, L. B. Yates, James Robey, John Sheldon, A. H. Simmons, John C. Bone, James T. Riley, John S. Stevens, Wm. Percival, Chas. D. Avery, B. P. Edgerton, L. G. Terry, Joseph Truett, Henry Gleb, John McCullough, Abner W. Pell.

The Seventy-Fifth Regiment.

On Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the 75th regiment arrived in this city from Dixon, by special train on the Air Line road, and left again at 6 p. m., by the Michigan Central.

This regiment is a maximum one, and is composed of some of the best material that could be furnished by Lee and Whiteside counties. It has been in camp at Dixon about six weeks, drilling, and otherwise preparing for active service. The men are completely equipped; and armed with the Springfield rifle musket.

The field and staff officers of the regiment are men of first-rate abilities, and are favorably known in Lee and Whiteside counties. The following are their names and positions. The chaplain and the second assistant surgeon have not yet been chosen:

Colonel—George Ryan, of Lee County.
Lieut. Col.—John E. Bennett, of Whiteside County.
Major—W. H. Kilgore, of Whiteside Co.
Adjutant—J. W. Hollenbeck, of Lee Co.
Quartermaster—J. E. Remington, of Lee Co.

THE 74TH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.—The 74th Regiment, now at Camp Fuller, Rockford, has received marching orders, and will leave camp to-day, (Sunday) reaching this city by the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, at about two o'clock in the afternoon. The regiment will march to the Central Depot, where they will take the cars for the South.

The following are the field and line officers of the regiment:

Colonel—Jason Marsh.
Lieut. Colonel—James B Kerr.
Major—Edward F. Dutcher.
Adjutant—A. Nieman, of Chicago (formerly Adjutant of the 37th Ill.)
Chaplain—Rev. T. B. Taylor.
Quartermaster—Lewis Williams.
Company A—Capt. T. J. L. Remington.
Company B—Capt. D. A. Battolph.
Company C—Capt. H. F. Sloan.
Company D—Capt. J. H. Douglass.
Company E—Capt. E. Cooper.
Company F—Capt. H. C. Barker.
Company G—Capt. B. W. Bacon.
Company H—Capt. Thos. B. Ryan.
Company I—Capt. Wm. Irvin.
Company K—Capt. Butler Ward.

DISTINGUISHED PARTY FROM CANADA.—Prairie game is about to suffer. A large shooting party arrived at the Tremont, Saturday morning, from Canada, *en route* for Dwight's Station, the "happy hunting grounds," where the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his visit to this State, enjoyed himself hugely and bagged a large number of birds. Among the party are Lord Monck, Governor General of Canada, and his Secretary, Mr. Godley, Lord Mulgrave, Governor General of Nova Scotia, Lord F. Paulet, Major General in the British army, Colonels Gordon and Higginson, and Captains Retalleck, Grant and Earle, all of the British army, and Messrs. Winfield and Woodruffe.

VAN DUZEN, THE COUNTERFEITER, AGAIN ARRESTED.—Wiley Van Duzen, one of the shrewdest and most notorious counterfeiters in the West, was arrested Saturday morning, and is now in close confinement. He went into the store of Hiram Fitzenthal, No. 190 Milwaukee avenue, early Saturday morning, and passed a counterfeit three dollar bill. He was recognized by somebody, when an alarm was given and a lot of men instantly gave chase. Van Duzen held them at bay with a razor which he brandished, and with which he made several passes at one or two of his pursuers. Fortunately, officer Schoenwald, of the second police precinct, arrived upon the scene, and presenting a revolver at Van Duzen's breast, persuaded him to give up his razor and deliver himself into custody.

ACCIDENT TO HON. I. N. ARNOLD.—We are sorry to learn that a serious accident happened to Hon. I. N. Arnold on Friday evening. Mr. Arnold was driving into the city, on the Bay Point road, in his private carriage, when suddenly his horses became frightened and ran away. The carriage striking a stump near the road, was overturned, and Mr. Arnold thrown violently upon the ground, breaking his arm at the wrist, and inflicting several cuts and bruises upon his face. Mr. Arnold is now at the Tremont House, where his injuries are receiving proper surgical treatment at the hands of Dr. Daniel Brainard.

A GOOD FEATURE.—We learn that a number of gentlemen connected with our city churches are making arrangements for a grand fruit excursion, which bids fair to eclipse everything of the season. It is proposed to make a railway expedition to one of the finest fruit growing sections in the West, and will take place the last of the present week. From what we know of the parties who have the project in hand, we can assure our readers that it will be a decided success. See advertisement.

THE GUNS FOR THE MERCANTILE BATTERY.—A telegram has been received in this city, announcing that the guns for the Mercantile Association Battery were shipped from Washington on Tuesday last. They consist of four smooth-bore six pounders, and two James' rifled three-inch guns. These guns are expected to arrive early next week, and will be received with gladness by the members of the battery.

PERSONAL.—Capt. R. E. A. Crofton, of the 16th United States Infantry, who is known to our citizens as having been one of the principals in the Kratz murder case last year, has been appointed Assistant Division Commissary on Gen. Nelson's staff, headquarters at Louisville.

CHEAP READING.—We have before reminded our readers, particularly the lovers of light literature, that they can, for a few cents, borrow any of the standard novels, new or old, at Sherlock's News Depot, 112 Dearborn street.

ARRIVAL OF HARPER'S FERRY FORCES.—The 111th New York regiment and a Vermont regiment, comprising a portion of the paroled Harper's Ferry force, arrived on Saturday night, and immediately proceeded to Camp Douglas.

LARCENY.—A man named Thos. Kane was examined before Justice Fitts, Saturday, charged with stealing a coat, a pair of boots, and $7 in money, from Patrick Kane, at 40 Kinzie street. He was held in $600 bail for his appearance in the Recorder's Court.

☞ The New York gift book house, No. 113 Randolph street, Kingsbury block, will open this (Monday) morning, with a fine and well selected stock of books, which will be sold at one-half less than the usual retail prices.

LADIES WAR COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Committee will be held at their rooms, Grant Block, on Monday, the 29th inst., at 4 p. m. A full and punctual attendance is requested.

☞ Leslie's Magazine for October, and a fresh supply of London Art Journal for September, have been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

PIC NIC.—A grand pic nic will be given to Haas' Park on the 30th inst., for the benefit of the destitute Minnesotians. Train leaves the Galena depot at 9:30 a. m., returning at 9 p. m.

☞ A Life Scholarship in the celebrated Chain of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial Colleges for sale at this office.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of McNally & Co. in another column. It especially concerns our merchants.

OFF FOR THE WAR.—The 105th Regiment Illinois Infantry leaves Camp Douglas on Tuesday for the seat of war.

☞ The following letter was received by Dr. Wilson of Pittsburgh, Pa. from Dr. Jordan of Cincinnati, in answer to a letter of inquiry concerning Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, 89 Custom House street, New Orleans, La. (established in 1850), and now permanently located at 88 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. J. H. Jordan was physician to the Cincinnati Cholera Hospital during the summer of 1849, and was Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Materia Medica in the "American Medical Institute, of Louisville, Ky.," in 1870, '71, and '72.

Here is the letter, which Dr. Wilson was kind enough to send to Dr. James, with permission to publish it. Read it:

CINCINNATI, July 5, 1862.

"DR. WILSON—Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiries, I would say that I have known Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, and now of Chicago, Ill., off and on for the last twelve years, and I think I may safely say that in his line of practice I do not know his superior, if his equal. I knew him two years in New Orleans and three summers in this city, and in both places I had occasion frequently to recommend patients wanting treatment in that line to him, and in every case, so far as I could learn, he was successful and gave the most perfect satisfaction. He has from the start made the study of what are called special diseases, a specialty, and has, I believe, been most eminently successful. I know of no one to whom I would sooner recommend a patient or a friend needing treatment of that kind, or for any of the kindred complaints or chronic diseases which he has made his study, than to him. You can, I think, safely recommend or send such patients to him in case you do not wish to treat them yourself. Yours, truly,

J. H. JORDAN, M. D."

Dr. James of whom this letter speaks is now permanently located at 88 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets. Cures diseases of the blood and organic weakness, and diseases of females. Office open from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m. P. S.—Dr. Jordan is in Cincinnati.

☞ Buy wall paper of Chase & Co., wholesale and retail, 100 Randolph street. au23-1m

☞ Positively the last week for those who wish to consult Madame James, at No. 80 West Randolph street, in things pertaining to the past, the present, and the future. Many testimonials concede that Madame Cora James' predictions are true and can be relied upon. All who have not called should not procrastinate, as such an opportunity may never again be presented. sep27-4t

DANCING ACADEMY.—Classes are now forming at "Martine's Academy," corner of Clark and Monroe streets, which is re-opened for the season. Soirees every Tuesday evening. se-27 2t.

Go to the Best.

Go to BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough business education. se-25 3m.

☞ Cook & McLain, steam Dyers and Scourers, 86 Dearborn and 120 S. Clark streets, clean and dye ladies and gentlemens' clothes in the best and cheapest manner. The oldest established house in the city.

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing" nov11-h281-1y

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, 1862.

The week closes on a very easy money market. Bankers are glad to take all the legitimate business paper that offers and generally trade is moving onward in prosperous channels. Nearly every department may be reported active.

Some of the banks report New York Exchange a shade closer, while a few of the heavier discount houses are glad to get rid of it at a very small fraction above par. The range as given by different houses was ⅛@1-16—⅛ is the more usual figure. All continue to take it of customers at par. The market, as we judge from the average of reports, is abundantly supplied.

Gold went up to-day in New York to 21¼ premium. The buying range here was 19@20½, about twenty being the usual rate.

Old Treasury Notes were bought at 15⅛@16⅛—16 being the more usual price.

The range for silver was wide. It was reported to us at 12@14.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says: The brokers yesterday were paying 1.17@1.18 for gold, and 1.13@1.14 for silver. Old Demand Notes went up to 1.14. There is not much confidence in the maintenance of the present rates, and dealers take care not to keep much of a supply on hand.

In other reports monetary matters were unchanged. Money and exchange easy at former rates, the latter selling at ¼ per cent. premium.

BANK OF LA CROSSE.—The Bank of La Crosse, with an authorized capital of $[illegible],000, and an actual paid up capital of $15,000 the circulation of which is secured by Wisconsin State stocks, will go into immediate operation under the personal management of W. D. Banister, Esq., President, and Hon. E. D. Campbell, Cashier. Mr. Banister is from Western New York. Lieut. Gov. Campbell has, not only in this city, but throughout the State, hosts of warm personal friends, who never envied him in his prosperity, nor exulted in his embarrassments, and who will omit no opportunity to ratify his connection with this sound banking institution by their hearty and practical approval of its choice of cashier.—*Wisconsin Paper*.

New York Stock and Money Market.

Second Board—Stocks active and higher.

Chi. & Rock Island	74⅛	Hudson	53⅞
Toledo & Wabash	41⅛	Harlem	19⅞
Chi. B. & Quincy	98⅛	Harlem preferred	[illegible]
Mil. & P. du Chien	31	Reading	67¾
Cleve. & Toledo	62⅝	Mich. Central	77½
New York Central	99	Michigan Southern	38¾
Galena & Chicago	78	Pacific Mail	117¼
Cleve. & Pitts	22¼	Del. & Hudson	[illegible]
Ill. Central scrip	78⅛	Han. & St. Jo. bds	64
Mich. South'n gt'd	68	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d	60
Erie	40	Missouri 6s	46⅛
Erie preferred	80		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s '81, coup	101⅛	7 3-10	104⅛
Demand Notes	117⅛		

MONEY MARKET—Easy at 4 per cent. on call, and 4@5 per cent. for prime paper.
Sterling exchange firmer at 132⅛@133⅛ for bankers bills.
American gold advanced to 21¼ per cent. premium.
California gold was steady at 21¼ premium.
Total exports of specie this week $[illegible].
Government stocks steady.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 27, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar'ly, bu.
Canal	1780	1300	33000	....	3850	220
G & C U R R	1 95	16030	10000	12600	....	874
R I R R	1537	9809	10000	3800	....	[illegible]
I C R R	945	24410	[illegible]	4900	700	850
C B & Q R R	3165	11889	34865	6060	750	930
N W R R	684	10146	249	4821	....	....
A & St L R R	210	825	4775	1460	350	....
Total	9280	69959	128439	31681	5600	2874

	L'd, lbs	High-wines, brls	Live Hogs, No.	Beef Cattle	Grass Seed, lbs	Hid's, lbs
Canal	....	....	....	....	29970	....
G & C U R R	....	16	....	....	....	3390
R I R R	....	....	671	....	....	4495
I C R R	....	....	[illegible]	61	3	....
C B & Q R R	33313	60	1584	149	25631	2718
C & N W	....	....	988	208	....	140
A & St L R R	313	....	1000	31	....	2675
Total	33626	76	4463	453	[illegible]	13788

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar., bu.
To Buffalo	2900	40675	101050	29000	....	
To Oswego	....	....	....	....	14300	
To Kingston	....	13400	31000			
To Goderich	963	18150				
To Collingwood	2868					
To other ports	10	375	75			
Total	6530	72600	212125	29000	14300	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—SEPT. 27.

Receipts.			
Lumber, ft	963,000	Posts, no	1,400
Shingle, no	910,000	Salt, brls	3,000
		Shipments.	
Lath, pcs	9,000	Flour, brls	3,780
Staves, no	76,000	Wheat, bu	87,050
Timber, ft	[illegible]	Corn, bu	194,000
Wood, cds	556	Pork, brls	808

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—SEPT. 26.

Receipts.		Receipts.	
Flour, brls	1769	Pork, brls	43
		Shipments.	
Wheat, bu	1,500		
Corn, bu	33,000	Lumber, ft	128,746
Rye, bu	3,800	Shingles, no	9,500
Barley, bu	220	Bark, cds	....
Seeds, lbs	29 976		

The receipts of grain, to-day, were as follows: 69,959 bu. wheat, 128,439 bu. corn, 31,681 bu. oats, 5,600 bu. rye, and 2,874 bu. barley. On the corresponding date, last year, the receipts of wheat were 155,000 bu.

The Liverpool steamer, with dates to the 19th, was telegraphed this morning, reporting breadstuffs irregular and unsettled. This news, however, had no apparent effect on the market here, owing to the advance in gold to 121¼, which caused a very active demand for grain at the opening; but towards the close, shippers withdrew, and no material advance was gained in any article except corn, while wheat closed dull and lower.

The demand for flour was trifling, and the market ruled quiet, with light sales of choice winter at $5.40, and spring extras at $4.10@4.65.

There was a brisk demand for winter wheat at the opening at full prices, in some instances an advance being paid; but, it being Saturday, shippers had no object in following the market, and it closed dull and about ½c lower. In spring wheat there was little or nothing done—there being few or no buyers of No. 1. Of all grades the transactions were light, at $1.00@1.01 for No. 1 red; 94@97c for No. 2 red; 87½@88c for rejected red; 93c for amber Iowa; 91c for No. 1 spring; 84@86c for No. 2 spring; and 73½@73 for rejected spring. As heretofore, the favorite grade, among buyers, was No. 2 red, which closed at 95c.

There was a good demand for Corn at the opening, and an advance of ½@¾c per bushel; but the improvement was not sustained at the close. The transactions were unusually light at 31@31½c for Canal Mixed afloat; 30@30½c for Rejected afloat; 30@30½c for fresh receipts Mixed in store; and 25@25½c for Rejected in store—the market closing quiet, with no buyers at over 30c for fresh receipts Mixed in favorite houses.

There was an unusually brisk inquiry for Oats, and the market advanced ½c per bushel, with heavy sales at 33@34c for No. 1 in store. Rye was sold at 41c. Highwines were inactive and nominal at 20@20½c. There was an improved demand for Timothy Seed, and the market advanced 2½@5c per bushel—with liberal sales at $1.45@1.50 per bushel.

Fine Salt has advanced 25c per brl—Onondaga selling at $2.50 per brl. Saginaw Salt is the same price; but there is but little on the market.

Freights to-day were steady and quiet at 10c for corn and 11c for wheat to Buffalo.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Steady and quiet. The engagements were as follows: To Buffalo—prop Merchant—bark Gen. Franz Sigel, Northern Light, schrs Bermuda, Fox, Griswold, Vanguard, Mary Morton,—all with corn at 10c; schrs. Geo. H. Purington and schr Mosoppa, wheat at 11c.

FLOUR—Received, 9,280 brls; shipped, 4,830 brls. Market quiet. Sales, 280 brls "Peck's" choice spring extra, f. b. at $4 65; 100 brls "Devon Mills" f. b at $4 60; 300 brls "Kane Co." r. b at $4 60; 100 brls "Croton" spring super at $3 85; 50 brls "Great Western" at $4 10; 40 brls "Litchfield" choice white winter at $5.40.

WHEAT—Received, 69,959 bu; shipped, 72,950 bu. Market for spring neglected and closed dull and ½c lower. Winter wheat opened buoyant and higher, but at the close declined ½c per bu. Sales: WINTER—3 500 bu. No. 1 red in store at $1 01; 1,000 bu do at $1.00; 500 bu No. 2 red in store at 97c; 6,000 bu do at 96½c; 4000 bu do at 95c; 5,000 bu do at 95c; 7,000 bu do at 94½c; 5,000 bu do at 94c; 1 200 bu rejected in store at 87½c; 3,500 bu do at 88c. SPRING—400 bu amber Iowa in store at 93c; 2,500 bu No. 1 spring in store at 91c; 2,700 bu No. 2 spring in store at 86c; 4,000 bu do at 84½c; 1,000 bu do at 84c; 400 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at 86c; 6,000 bu rejected spring in store at 73c; 2,500 bu do at 73½c.

CORN—Received, 128,439 bu; shipped 212,215 bu. Market ½@¾c better. Sales: 5,000 bu good canal mixed afloat at 31½c; 5,000 bu do at at 31¼c; 10,000 bu do at 31c; 5,000 bu rejected afloat at 30½c; 5,000 bu do at 30c; 15 000 bu mixed corn in store (in Armour, Dole & Co.'s) at 30½c; 6,500 bu do at 30¼c; 2,000 bu do at 30c; 30,000 bu do at 30c; 400 bu do at (in Flint and Thompson's) at 29c; 6,000 bu rejected in store at 25½c; 3,000 bu do at 25c.

OATS—Received, 31,681 bu; shipped 29,000 bu. Market active and ½c higher. Sales: 7,500 bu No. 1 in store at 33½c; 35,000 bu do at 33c; 3,800 bu old receipts do at 33c; 1,500 bu rejected in store at 33c; 195 gunnies do on track at 40c; 7,000 bu No. 1 afloat at 35c.

RYE—Received, 5,600 bu; shipped, 14,300 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 6,000 bu No. 1 in store at 41c.

BARLEY—Received, 2,874 bu. Market firm. Sales:—195 bags fair at 65c on track; 217 bags do at 60c; 83 bags common at 48c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Market active and 2½@5c higher. Sales:—600 bu prime at $1.50; 500 bu do at $1.47½; 100 bags do at $1.48; 88 bags fair quality at $1.45.

HIGHWINES—Received, 76 brls. Market quiet and nominal at 20@20½c.

MESS PORK—Neglected and nominal at $9.00@9.25.

LARD—30 pkgs Country Kettle at 8¼c.

TALLOW—In good demand at 9¼@9½c for City and 8¼@9c for country.

SALT—Fine Salt advanced 25c—with sales of Onondaga at $2.50. Foreign Salt in good demand by packers. Sales:—3,000 sacks G. A. Salt, to arrive, at $1.80; 3,000 sacks do at $1.75.

COOPERAGE—Pork Barrels in good demand at $1.65@1.70.

SUGARS—The market is firm at the advance noticed yesterday. We quote:

Sugars—	
New Orleans, common to fair	10½@10¾c
prime to choice	11 @11¾c
Cuba, fair to choice	9¾@11¼c
Porto Rico, fair to choice	11¼@12¾c
N. Y. Refined, powdered and granulated	13½@13¾c
White, coffee, A	13¼@13½c
Coffee, B	13 @13¼c
Coffee, C	11¾@11¾c

BUTTER—Market firm at 10½@11c for choice yellow; 9½@10c for fair to good.

EGGS—Fresh 6@7c per doz.

POULTRY—Chickens per doz, $1.50@1.75; Turkeys per lb, 4@4½c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Sept. 27, 1862.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Hogs during the past week ending to-day, are as follows:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs No.
Week ending Sept. 27	2,119	21,335

We give below the new freight tariff of the railroads leading East from this city.

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs ₩100 lbs
Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	$50	30 cts
Cars of 210 feet	45	30 "
Michigan Cent., small cars	40	30 "
TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	$85	53 cts
Cars 210 feet	78	53 "
Mich. Cent. small cars	65	53 "
Fort Wayne cars, 294 feet	77	53 "
TO PITTSBURGH.		
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. cars of 294 feet	$70	50 cts
Mich. South., large cars	80	50 "
do do cars of 200 feet	65	50 "

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½c ₩ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The receipts of Beef Cattle, as given above, are for five days only, but those of Hogs are for the entire week.

The market during the week presented an appearance very little differing from that of the previous one, as the receipts consisted entirely of about the same quality, and, if anything, a shade poorer, as there has not been a drove in the yards this week worth particularizing. We would draw the attention of farmers and feeders to the fact that it is of no use to send to this market stock of the scallawag and "hat-stand" quality, as it is neither suitable for shippers or government contractors, and when sold, hardly ever brings a remunerative price. It also has the effect of deterring Eastern buyers from this market, who would otherwise come here and pay a fair price for good shipping stock. The New York market has been *glutted* to such an extent with poor, half-fed beeves, that drovers find it impossible to effect sales except at a considerable loss. Good fat smooth steers are in good demand and at present will bring from 3¼@3¾c per lb.

The inferiority of the cattle in the yards, together with the absence of Eastern buyers, rendered the market very dull, and sales could only be effected at a concession of prices, which holders generally were very reluctant to make. We note a decline of fully ¼c per lb on last week's prices. To use the words of a prominent dealer, it is one of the "hardest" markets during the season.

TO-DAY—The receipts have been very liberal, amounting to 816 head, of which 255 were received at Sherman's, 136 at the Michigan Southern, and 425 at the Pittsburgh yards. The market ruled about the same as that of yesterday, closing dull—there being a great many left over.

The closing prices are as follows:

Extra shipping beeves	none.
Good to prime do	$2.85@3.25
Medium	1.75@2.10
Scallawags	$10.00@12.00 ₩ head

Sales for the three market days as follows:

AT SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Dewisse sold Calder 26 head, averaging 1,057 lbs, at $3 25.
Pease sold Hopkins 21 head, averaging 1,131 lbs, at $3 25.
Hurd sold Hastings 30 head, averaging 1,160 lbs, at $2 65.
Crower sold Morris 23 head, averaging 1,414 lbs, at $2 60.
Holloway sold Hastings, 29 head, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $2 64.
Conover sold Curtiss 17 head, averaging 1,105 lbs, at $2 25.
Conover sold Rodolph 15 head, averaging 987 lbs, at $2.10.
Robinson sold Morris 19 head, averaging 1,015 lbs, at $2 10.
Dewisse sold Schank 18 head, averaging 996 lbs, at $2 10.
Murbey sold Hastings 31 head, averaging 1,271 lbs, at $2.59.

AT MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Godlip sold Enright 16 head, averaging 1,443 lbs, at $2 60.
Sprague sold Frank 14 head, averaging 1,027 lbs, at $2.50.
Crocker sold Jacobs 17 head, averaging 1,070 lbs, at $2 27½.
Crocker sold Hammond 16 head, averaging 942 lbs, at $2 60.
Anderson sold Enright 30 head, averaging 1,190 lbs, at $2 30.
Frye sold Wall 19 head, averaging 879 lbs, at $1.80.
Grover sold Jacobs 18 head, averaging 933 lbs, at $1.75.
Drake sold Miller 31 head, averaging 1,176 lbs, at $2.60.

AT THE PITTSBURGH YARDS.

Webb sold Strater 19 head, averaging 1,136 lbs, at $3 54.
Henderson sold Strater 10 head, averaging 986 lbs, at $2.25.
Clark sold Richards 30 head, averaging 1,181 lbs, at $2 25.
Freeman bought (in various lots) 100 head, averaging 1,175 lbs, at $2 20.
Young sold Richmond 48 head, averaging 1,050 lbs, at $2 25.
Blackburn sold Adams 30 head, averaging 1,069 lbs, at $2.25.
Odell sold Haynes 31 head, averaging 1,245 lbs, at $2.62.
Close sold Richmond 30 head, averaging 1,143 lbs, at $2 25.
Cochran sold Wiley 33 head, averaging 914 lbs, at $1.75.

SALES TO-DAY.

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
36	1176	$2 65	20	1064	$2 35
31	1245	2 62	30	1143	2.25
31	1171	2.25	18	936	[illegible]
30	1190	2.30	19	975	1 85
100	1075	2.25	18	933	1 75
48	1050	2.25	33	914	1 75

HOGS—Received during the past week, 21,338. This shows, as compared with the week previous, an increase of 4,363.

The market opened firm and buoyant, under a good shipping and speculative demand, and up to yesterday ruled with a steady advance; but the receipts being greater than the demand, the market fell back, and we note a decline of 10@15c on prime, and 15@20c on inferior qualities.

TO-DAY, the receipts amounted to 5,005. Under the pressure of these large receipts, the market fell back, losing the advance gained during the week, notwithstanding there was a moderate activity.

We quote the closing prices as follows:

Extra Lard Hogs	$3.00@3.20
Good Shipping	2.65@2.90
Inferior to Medium	2.25@2.50

We give some of the leading sales to-day:

[illegible]

Shipments of Hog Product.

The shipments of hog product from all ports in the United States from January to the 13th of September, as compared with last year, were as follows:

[illegible]

Cleveland Grain Market. [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—[illegible]

OSWEGO, Sept. 27.—FLOUR—Steady. GRAIN—Wheat firm, but quiet [illegible] Chicago spring [illegible] CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged. Flour, 32c; wheat, 12c; corn, 10½c to New York. LAKE IMPORTS—[illegible] CANAL EXPORTS—1700 brls. flour, [illegible] wheat, 7,000 bu. corn.

BUFFALO, Sept. 27.—FLOUR—[illegible] GRAIN—Winter wheat [illegible] No. 2 Chicago spring [illegible] Corn, quiet and no sales. [illegible] WHISKY—Quiet at 33½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—14¼c for corn, [illegible] wheat to New York. IMPORTS—13,000 bu. flour, 84,000 bu. wheat, 91,000 bu corn, 3,000 bu. barley. EXPORTS—121,000 bu. wheat, 114,000 bu corn, 10,000 bu. oats.

Foreign Markets.

By Telegraph.] PER STEAMER [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—[illegible] steady and generally unchanged. [illegible] report flour quite steady. Wheat steady [illegible] western and southern 9@10s; white western [illegible] southern [illegible] 12s. Corn firm. Mixed 30s. PROVISIONS—Beef inactive, with a downward tendency. Pork flat. Bacon quiet, steady and unchanged. Lard active and higher.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and irregular. Flour has a declining tendency. PROVISIONS—Quiet, firm and unchanged. MONEY MARKET—Consols closed at [illegible] for money. American securities quiet and steady. Bullion in the Bank of England—Decrease [illegible].

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ...... Sept. 27.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Merchant, Briggs, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark Cherubusco, Chamberlain, Oconto, 170 m lumber.
Bark Gen Sigel, Hall, Milwaukee.
Schr Hirondelle, Johnson, Kalamazoo, 85 m lumber.
Schr Ashtabula, Hammer, Grand Haven, 110 m lumber.
Schr Guide, Shaw, Muskegon, 300 m shingles.
Schr Palmetto, Johnson, North Unity, [illegible] posts.
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon, 35 m lumber.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnigan, Greenbush, 70 m staves.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier, wood.
Schr C North, McGraw, Centerville, 85 cds wood.
Schr Jane Louisa, Murray, St. Joseph, 70 cds wood.
Schr Helen Kent, Warnock, White Lake, 95 m lumber, 30 m timber.
Schr Elva, Sinclair, White River, 53 m lumber, 90 m lath.
Schr Cecelia, Wilman, New Buffalo, 9 cds wood.
Schr F Hayden, Halverson, Depew, 60 m lumber, 300 m shingles.
Schr Barney Eaton, Welsh, Webster's Pier, [illegible] wood.
Schr Union, Ulrich, Holland, 35 m lumber, [illegible] shingles.
Schr Farmer, Lewis, Green Bush, 50 cds wood.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Bonesteel, Culver, Greenbush, 65 cds wood.
Schr Mary, Slooter, Holland, 35 cds wood.
Schr Tricolor, King, St. Joseph, 25 cds wood.
Schr Hero, Beach, South Haven, 50 m lumber.
Schr Joe Vilas, Clark, Two Rivers, 140 lumber.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Centerville, 50 cds wood.
Schr Sutherland, Thomson, South Haven, 60 cds wood.
Schr Bermuda, Molther, Oswego, 2,500 brls salt.

CLEARED .... Sept. 27.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, [illegible] bu wheat, sundries.
Prop Kenosha, Lacey, Goderich, 18,150 bu corn, [illegible] brls flour.
Prop Edith, Hewitt, Collingwood, 2,858 brls flour, 198 brls pork.
Bark Cherubusco, Chamberlain, Oconto.
Bark B S Shepard, Hackett, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Brig Susan A. Clark, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier.
Schr Guide, Shaw, Holland.
Schr Hirondelle, Johnson, Kalamazoo.
Schr Ashtabula, Hammer, Grand Haven.
Schr Collingwood, Kidd, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Schr H. Rand, McKay, Muskegon.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnigan, Green Bush.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier.
Schr C. North, McGraw, Sheboygan.
Schr Jane Louisa, Murray, St. Joseph.
Schr Eveline Bates, Peterson, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat.
Schr Helen Kent, Warnock, Pierre, Marquette.
Schr Elva, Sinclair, White River.
Schr Cecelia, Wilman, New Buffalo.
Schr F. Hayden, Halverson, Depere.
Schr Algerine, Nicholson, Oswego, 15,000 bu wheat.
Schr Essex, Chron, Buffalo, 13,500 bu wheat.
Schr C. C. Griswold, Fall, Buffalo, 16,500 bu corn.
Schr Ellen Williams, Fitzgerald, Buffalo, 11,000 bu wheat.
Schr R. W. Brown, Higgins, Buffalo, 16,500 bu wheat.
Schr Joe Vilas, Clark, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schr Mt. Vernon, Baynes, Buffalo, 11,000 bu corn.
Schr Vanguard, Davis, Buffalo, 18,500 bu corn.
Schr Bermuda, Molther, Buffalo, 20,300 bu corn.
Schr San Jacinto, Reed, Port Colborne, 15,000 bu wheat.
Schr Guide, Ohlsen, Sarnia, 8 000 bu corn.
Schr Titan, Robertson, Kingston, 19,800 bu corn.
Schr W. H. Craig, Woolsen, Kingston, 15,800 bu corn.
Schr Emma, Morgan, Kingston, 14,800 bu corn.
Schr. Stanley, McNabb, Port Severn, 1,500 bu corn, 100 brls flour.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Sept. 27, 1862.

UP—Prop. Calumet, Queen of the Lakes; bark Sweeney, Gaff; brig Geneva, Lowell; schr. Boston, Shephard, Pauline, Sacramento, Dread Naught, Kimball, Exchange.

DOWN—Schr. Sanborne.

BARK GEN. FRANZ SIGEL.—This morning the new bark Gen. Franz Sigel, Captain Hall, arrived in port, on her first trip. She was built in Cleveland, by G. W. Jones, Esq., her principal owner, and when we state she is a credit to all concerned we give but moderate praise. Her tonnage is [illegible] tons, and is capable of taking through the Welland Canal, 20,000 bu wheat. Her length is 141 feet over all; breadth of beam, twenty six feet three inches; hold, twelve feet. She is strongly built and is fitted up in the best and most approved style. Though not yet painted, she looks handsome.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED .... Sept. 27.

Marion, Seneca, 5,000 bu corn, 203 bu seeds.
Ocean Spray, Ottawa, [illegible] bu corn.
Ottawa, Ottawa, [illegible] bu corn, [illegible] lbs starch.
Portland, Morris, 6,000 bu corn.
American Star, LaSalle, 1,410 brls flour.
Lockport, Lockport, 3,800 bu corn, 350 brls flour.
Morris, Morris, 4,000 bu corn, 223 bu barley, [illegible] lbs seeds.
Queen City, LaSalle, 3,800 bu rye, 1,500 bu wheat, 43 brls pork.
Cayuga, Lockport, 5,700 bu corn.

CLEARED .... Sept. 27.

E R Hooper, LaSalle, 36,746 feet lumber, [illegible] feet siding.
Ontario, LaSalle, 36,653 feet lumber, 225 bu salt.
Lockport, Lockport.
R E Goodell, Ottawa, 8,500 feet lumber, [illegible] shingles.
Maria, Kankakee, 13,962 feet lumber, [illegible] shingles.
Wing and Wing, LaSalle, 33,650 feet lumber.
Monitor, Morris.
Baltimore, LaSalle, 70,300 feet lumber, [illegible] lbs merchandise.
Arabia, LaSalle.
Clyde, Seneca, 3,292 feet lumber.
Nebraska, Joliet, 23 cords bark.
Ianthe, DuPage.

MARRIED.

In this city, Aug. 11th, by Rev. G. M. [illegible], at the residence of C. M. Bullard, Esq., [illegible] of Chicago, to Miss EMMA C. COBB, of [illegible].

DIED.

On Saturday evening, the 27th inst., [illegible], infant daughter of Thos. E. and Laura V. [illegible], aged 11 months.

In this city, on the 27th inst. of dysentery, FREDERICK FERDINAND, son of Geo. W. and [illegible] French, aged two years and six months.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner of Lake and LaSalle streets, [illegible]. Negotiate Loans on Bond and Mortgage. ☞ None but first-class real estate securities [illegible]

2500 Boxes STEAM FALLS SOAP. 2000 boxes Palm Soap. For sale by TURNER & MITCHELL, [illegible]

PIANOS.—A variety of [illegible]

THE NEW YORK CONSTITUTION. [illegible]

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The Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1862.

MARTIAL LAW.

Elsewhere we publish the text of the recent order of the War Department, regulating the appointment of Provost Marshals to be appointed in the several States for the execution of the orders of the War Department, and make arrests of parties for offenses of a treasonable nature.

THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Matters on the Upper Potomac show no change. Harper's Ferry is strongly held by the Federal forces. There is no movement to note, and no activity in any part of the opposing lines as shown in any offensive operation, the dashing reconnoissances towards Warrenton by our cavalry being the only exception. These last settle the fact that no movement in force has yet taken place to penetrate Lee's line of communications with Richmond.

THE ALLIANCE CONFESSED.

How strictly the savage Indian murderers of women and children in Minnesota are doing the work assigned them by the rebels, is abundantly shown by the promptness of the rebel protests against the employment of our paroled troops against the redskins. Says the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 24th:

AS WE EXPECTED—The Yankees are about to send their army captured at Harper's Ferry against the Indians. Has the government no means of retaliating for such a breach *of faith*?

BRIG. GEN. BRAYMAN.

The list of Illinois brigadiers has received a valuable accession in the appointment of Col. Mason Brayman, of the 29th Illinois, to a Brigadiership. Gen. Brayman, from his long connection with legal and railroad interests in the State, is widely known, and everywhere as an uncompromising Democrat and conservative up to the period when active service in the field opened his eyes to the real nature, cause and cure of the rebellion. He is a thorough, zealous, and excellent officer, and will score his name high among the gallant sons the Prairie State has sent out to crush the rebels and end the war.

THE LOUISVILLE AFFRAY.

The telegraph brings the intelligence of the death of Maj. Gen. Nelson, at Louisville, yesterday, at the hands of Brigadier General J. C. Davis, the melancholy affair being the result of a personal altercation. One of the parties has already gone to his last account. The other will doubtless have a hearing which will fix the full award in his case. It is historical that the deceased officer, though an efficient and energetic commander, had these his traits marred by persistent habits of brutality and heartlessness in his relations to inferiors and all under his command. That he was bold, prompt and thorough, many can attest, at the same time they are constrained to lessen the praise due him, by the infelicities and brutalities that characterized his intercourse with those about him. Gen. William Nelson was a Kentuckian by birth, and has held a command in that State since his appointment as Brigadier-General in September, 1861. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, his opponent, was one of the heroes of Fort Sumter as a Captain in the 1st United States Artillery. He entered the army from his native State, Indiana, in 1848, as a Second Lieutenant. As Colonel of one of the Indiana regiments he won an excellent reputation in the campaign of last year in Central and Southwest Missouri. His recent relation to affairs in Louisville and the nature of the difficulties which have resulted in so melancholy a manner, are fully set down in the dispatch.

☞ The New York *Herald* of the 26th says the president has had in contemplation for some time, and will shortly issue, another highly important proclamation. It will proclaim the State of Florida at once to be under the jurisdiction of the federal government, inviting, at the same time, all free laborers from the North and West, white and black, to settle in said State, for the purpose of cultivating cotton. The president will guarantee their ample protection by both the army and navy. The State constitution to be set aside for the present, and the State reduced to a Territorial condition, and governed accordingly. It is said this is only initiating a policy which is to be largely adopted hereafter, if it should prove successful. The president hopes by this means to make ample provision for the cultivation of cotton not only for our domestic wants, but to supply foreign governments, thereby obviating the necessity for intervention.

From an Ohio Democrat.

The following letter from a life-long Democrat, in response to an invitation to speak at the mass meeting on Saturday evening, came to hand too late to be read on that occasion. The writer is a gentleman of prominence and influence in his section and represents a very large class of War Democrats, now standing firmly by the action of the president:

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25th, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: Your dispatch reaches me at the moment when I am about to take the cars for Louisville, so that it is out of my power to be in Chicago to-morrow night. I sincerely regret my inability to comply with your request. Nothing would have given me greater pleasure than to meet the freemen of the Northwest, and to join them in their exultation. At last the face of the president is set toward freedom, and we fight for the true destinies of the republic. It will now become manifest to the world, as it has become clear to our consciences, what is the real issue of this conflict. Very truly yours, &c.,

J. B. STALLO.

Hon I. N. ARNOLD, Chicago.

☞ It is said that Gen. Banks has for years been devoting himself to the study of military matters, in anticipation of the present crisis. He has paid special attention to the artillery service, and understands it thoroughly. At the last battle of Winchester, as the enemy was rapidly advancing in superior numbers, he dismounted on the field of battle, in face of the galling fire, and personally assisted in placing a certain battery in position. In several instances he sighted the guns himself, handling the pieces like an old artillerist, to "make assurance doubly sure."

A QUESTION TO BE TESTED.—There is said to be considerable activity among a certain class of officers in the army and navy, who are about to test legally the question whether the secretary of war, or the secretary of the navy, or, indeed, the president himself, has the power to dismiss officers from the service without resorting to a court martial. The court martial is called the soldier's habeas corpus, and it is argued that its suspension in recent cases is unlawful. Of course the "dismissed class" consists of the Col. Masons, the Commander Prebles, *et id omne genus*.

☞ A letter written by old John Brown two years before his attack on slavery in Virginia, and just after the idea was conceived by him, has been found among the papers of Theodore Parker, though not directed to him. Speaking of his plan, he says: "I expect nothing but to endure hardness; but I expect to achieve great victory, even though it be like the last victory of Samson."

☞ Orders for revenue stamps must cover remittance of Treasury notes, or an original certificate of a United States Treasurer or designated depositary of a deposit made for the purchase of stamps. Stamps will not be remitted upon receipt of checks and drafts upon banks.

☞ The new tax bill before the confederate Congress is a stinger. It calls for one-fifth the value of all agricultural products, stock, houses, and profits of business.

☞ It is estimated at the navy department that there are 40,000 enlisted men in the navy at this time.